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EARLY ACTION ON SOFT COAL CRISIS SOUGHT

Disorganized Condition of Industry Considered by Labor Department

INTERVENTION BY PRESIDENT URGED

Conference Proposed for Discussion of Disastrous Competition Methods

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 13—The Labor Department is considering the situation in the disorganized soft coal industry with the possibility of recommending to President Hoover the calling of a national joint conference of miners and operators in accordance with the proposal of union leaders.

Not in 30 years, it was declared in official quarters here, have such elements of demoralization been seen within this key American industry; but this very situation of deficits among employers and low wages among workers, it was said, might establish a basis for coöperation and agreement that has been absent in the past.

At the present time, it was said, there is no element of unity or cohesion within the huge industry to check disastrous competition. Operators are split among themselves, and the United Mine Workers of America, which a few years ago controlled as high as two-thirds of the total miners, now has lost ground in all the big coal states save Illinois.

Estimates of those on strike in Pennsylvania run as high as 20,000. This is the more unusual, it is said, since the union has lost practically every semblance of control in that State, save in the anthracite field, which is still completely unionized. The nature of the present sporadic walkouts causes observers to class the situation as a general protest against conditions, rather than against any specific grievance or company.

Telegram From Lewis

The telegram from John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, sent to Mr. Hoover and declaring "that unrestrained competition has degraded thousands of bituminous coal miners to levels approximating serf labor" was turned over to the Labor Department. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, is out of town, but will return next week.

In Pennsylvania, Communist elements are active, according to the Labor Department observers. In the absence of the conservative leadership which the United Mine Workers of America formerly gave, the radical elements have been able to make headway in capitalizing present dis-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Drastic Currency Regulation Urged By Bank Director

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 13—Sir Basil Blackett, one of the directors of the Bank of England, and former Minister of Finance for India, has now thrown the weight of his high financial authority upon the side of the demand for drastic monetary reorganization.

Discussing at Coventry, Warwickshire, yesterday, the causes of trade depression, he said: "I see no possibility of salvation without a big world recovery in prices." Prices, he also said, should not longer be allowed to "dance attendance upon the unregulated supply of monetary gold."

Concerted monetary action based upon international coöperation might, Sir Basil declared, have checked the fall in prices in 1928 and 1929, but if gold was to be successfully economized, there must be more flexible rules regarding reserves. If gold was hoarded as "a war reserve," the hoarder would be the worst sufferer.

The only way to keep national currency sound and stable was to make sure that its volume at any given moment was neither too great nor too little for the work it had to do. The volume of money should be increased or decreased according to the amount needed to keep prices stable.

Sir Basil's statement attracts considerable attention here, especially in British Labor circles, where the belief is strongly held that currency could be regulated so as to keep commodity prices stable.

The Daily Herald, Ramsay MacDonald's organ, asks today, "Must we wait for the crash of an economic catastrophe to wean us from the folly & human sacrifice to the god of gold?"

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British Survey Ship Seeks New Fisheries

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

A NEW British survey ship bearing an old name, the "Challenger," has been floated out of dock at Chatham. This ship is intended to undertake an organized search for new fishing grounds and has been specially built for exploratory work in northern waters.

She is an oil-burning vessel of 1400 tons with a cruising radius of 9500 miles. The survey work is being undertaken by the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty.

Poland Holds Key to Coal Cartel Issue

Lower Production Urgently Needed by British and German Owners

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent
By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 13 — Poland holds the key to the success of Anglo-German negotiations for a coal cartel, which are in an advanced stage, it was learned from the best informed Polish source yesterday. For Poland, utilizing Silesian mines, has captured and intends to hold important Scandinavian markets which it is the purpose of the Anglo-German cartel to recapture.

Without the coöperation of Poland in the Anglo-German combine, which would rationalize the chief European production in this basic commodity, little except a disastrous coal war leading to ever lower prices could be expected.

But Polish mine owners, who have enjoyed relative prosperity in the midst of the general coal collapse, realize they hold the whip hand and will not enter an international agreement to limit exports unless they are given ample concessions.

While Europe desperately needs limitation of coal production Poland does not see why its exports should be sacrificed for the sake of German or English industries. Although Polish mine owners themselves, according to one of their leaders, would be willing to lower their production if the higher prices compensated for the reduction, the Warsaw Government, it is stated, would never accept limitation since it would probably bring a general strike of miners.

Despite authoritative rumors of the progress of Anglo-German negotiations, Polish owners still regard events with some skepticism, believing the individualistic tendencies of British industry will still prevent a cartel. Therefore, they will wait until the cartel is actually formed, or they are invited to join the talks, before opening definite negotiations for participation.

For the immediate future the coal situation is expected to continue as in the recent past, with Poland reaping the profits of approximately 14,000,000 tons of coal exported annually. It is not denied that much of this coal is dumped abroad. The price in the home market averages $3.12 per ton; the average price abroad is $2.40; but Scandinavian buyers are often tempted by the low price of $1.32.

Being able to sell at these figures and incidentally give Poland a favorable trade balance, besides building up the port of Gdynia, the Government and mine owners do not wish any change and feel confident of their ability to withstand the cartel. Coal is Poland's chief, almost only, large-scale export and without it the country would be unable to make foreign purchases.

This international situation explains part of the difficulties confronting the much needed coal cartel but it also contributes to the desperation in Germany and England which is bringing the cartel closer to realization.

One authority expects the cartel talks may drag on through the present summer and, perhaps, culminate in a meeting in London during October. But negotiations may come closer to realization much sooner, particularly in view of the fundamental stirring up of opinion now taking place among British owners.

Indeed, actual cartel negotiations have been proceeding for many months, although the present is apparently the critical moment in the negotiations and has been responsible for bringing matters to the attention of one or two Geneva observers.

Railroad Chiefs Ironing Out Merger

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 13—Following immediately upon the heels of the projected freight rate increase, executives of western trunk lines met here yesterday to discuss means of ironing out the points in dispute in the railroad merger affecting their lines. The merger petition is expected to be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission soon after the rate petition comes before that body.

The principal points in dispute deal with the desire of the Pennsylvania Railroad to obtain trackage rights over the Nickel Plate between Brockton, N. Y., and Ashtabula, O., and with the disposition of the Virginian Railway. The latter question was said to have been tentatively determined through placing that line under the joint jurisdiction of the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western.

No announcement was made by the railroad executives, but it was said in informed quarters that the meeting was primarily a gathering to consider the reports made by the arbitrators who are endeavoring to reconcile the divergent viewpoints of the interested lines.

PROMPT ACTION ON REICH DEBTS HELD ONLY HOPE

Delay May Compel Government to Resort to a Moratorium

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 13—Prompt action by German creditors, it is contended here, can alone avert the threatening crash. It is demanded, says a spokesman of the Government, by the state of public opinion and by a growing financial stampede.

International parleys are being followed with intense expectation, and while attacks made by the industrialist section of the German People's Party on the Government's position have temporarily disturbed the nation's attention from Chequers and the reparation problem, the question being discussed in serious political circles still remains, "How long can the Reich delay before declaring a moratorium?"

The German Government, the Monitor learns from an authoritative source, is at present little inclined to disturb the progress of the international parleys by "autonomous steps," meaning apparently either a demand for a moratorium or a demand for investigation by the advisory committee of the Bank for International Settlements. But the Reich makes one necessary stipulation, that these parleys proceed quickly. Any delay and the Government might be compelled to resort to a moratorium.

From some quarters the Reich is being urged to take this step immediately, so as to clarify the atmosphere. Thus the Berliner Boersen Courier, Liberal business men's newspaper, asks whether it would not liberate the Reich from the network which is being woven by its creditors to tie Germany up still closer to existing treaties?

Doubts are still expressed lest Germany might be induced to give up the idea of an international debate for revision of reparations, for which the time is now considered ripe, and any postponement may only lead to grievous trouble in the near future.

Already it is being pointed out by serious politicians that the vague communiqué issued after Chequers will hardly satisfy the people. They want to know what is being done. It now seems as if the financial consequences of the People's Party threat to press for reassembly of the Reichstag are being realized by an increasing number of that party's members, and their first decision may be revoked.

Hans Luther, Reichsbank director, has certainly done everything to convince his party of the disastrous effect a Cabinet crisis would have on the stock exchange [illegible] Germany's credit abroad. In the event such a crisis should break out, he [illegible] to pay out hundreds of millions [illegible] worth of foreign [illegible] alone 300,000,000 marks as a result of withdrawal of foreign investments and purchase of foreign currency by Germany's apprehending a domestic financial crisis. The Reichsbank will increase its discount rate today, it is expected, in order to check this demand on foreign bills.

Arctic Air Mail Route to Europe Is Being Studied

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 13—Under the stimulus of President Hoover's desire to have an international air mail service in operation before he leaves the White House, according to information available today, Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, is studying a proposed route between New York City and Detroit, Mich., to Copenhagen and Great Britain.

The route would lead from the American terminals to Ottawa, Ont., up the eastern shore of Hudson Bay to Baffin Land, across the southern tip of Greenland to Iceland, and then to the Faroe Islands, Shetland Island, Copenhagen and Great Britain.

Vilhjalmar Stefannson, arctic explorer, and Edwin G. Thompson, president of the Trans-American Air Line, of Detroit, have given the Post Office Department valuable information about weather conditions along the proposed route. Mr. Thompson also advised Mr. Brown that his company would send pilots familiar with arctic conditions out over the route during the next few months.

"The most important factors are the establishment of fuel bases and a long study of weather conditions. This might require a meteorologist remaining in the arctic for a year or more, the Postmaster-General said.

BRAZIL CANCELS LAND CONCESSIONS

BELEM, Para, Brazil (By U. P.)—Only two land concessions of the many grants made by previous administrations of the Para State Government appear to have escaped cancellation by Capt. Magalhaes Barata, federal interventor, in his reorganization of the affairs of Para.

The two concessions are held by Henry Ford and Hachiro Fukuchara, a Japanese subject. Each comprises 2,700,000 acres, and both are now in process of being converted into habitable and workable communities.

All other concessions, it was understood, are subject to annulment.

A review of the concessions canceled by Captain Barata reveals that Para, since the revolution in October, 1930, has annulled grants covering 12,800,000 acres in various parts of the State.

The example of Captain Barata has been followed in the State of Amazonas, where 25 concessions were stricken from the records at one stroke of the pen, representing the return to State control of thousands of acres of land.

French 'White House' Has New Tenants

Photos by Henri Manuel.

ELYSEE AND ITS NEW INHABITANTS

This Historic Palace (Above), Official Home of French Presidents, Today Is Occupied by the New Executive, Paul Doumer (at Right), and Mme. Doumer (Inset).

WOMEN HAIL OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE COUNTRY

National Council of Canada Urged to Make Study of Economics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONCTON, N. B., June 13—"The National Council of Women of Canada has a unique opportunity at the present time for serving this country in a time of economic depression," said Miss M. Winnifred Kydd to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, following her election to the presidency.

"Canada needs, as perhaps never before," she continued, "steadfast belief in her potentialitics as a nation; whole-hearted effort in the alleviation of present conditions, and study and research that will tend to prevent their recurrence."

Questioned as to her immediate plans, she replied that the national council has a challenge in three great fields for the coming year—unemployment relief, education and public health, and internationalism as embodied in the work of the League of Nations.

While Miss Kydd is perhaps the youngest member of the National Council of Women of Canada, she combines ability, poise and personal charm to a rare degree and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

RISING RENTS CRITICIZED BY HARVARD MEN

Members of Senior Class Comment on Features of New House Plan

Proof that the Harkness house plan is uppermost in the minds of the undergraduate body at Harvard University is evidenced by replies to questionnaires sent out to members of the present graduating class.

Questions pertaining to divisional examinations, tutorial system, house plan, faculty, courses, expenses, and the college in general, drew a great variety of answers, most of them favorable, but several with well-considered criticisms.

Referring to room rents, some of which will be raised as much as 150 per cent next year, and the general increase in the cost of higher education, one senior wrote: "President Lowell tells us of an aristocracy of brains, but unless he becomes overnight a financial genius and solves the problem which he has set for himself, there are those who will see in him an exponent of the aristocracy of money."

Another writes that "Harkness has given Harvard millions to build the houses, but this plan calls for additional thousands to be paid each year, out of the pockets of students, a good many of whom are working their way."

Nearly three-quarters of the class commented on the house plan, and nearly all of them unfavorably on the rising rents, both students of limited means and those whose expenses totaled near the $2500 mark. Outside of costs, all comments were favorable to the plan. With regard to the tutorial system, in which each student is assigned to a member of the faculty or an instructor for outside assistance in field concentrations, nearly all spoke with high favor.

A great many indicated that work in the senior year is too heavy and recommended less stringent course requirements for seniors in view of the additional labor necessitated by the general examinations, which cover the entire four years of study, including many questions on subjects which must be studied outside of the regular courses of instruction.

Some replies had nothing but praise for the university, and one wrote: "I consider my years at Harvard as the most profitable—socially and intellectually—I have ever or can ever spend. I made many friends, learned a bit about different types of men, acquired a coat, however thin, of polish; had a good time and learned a little book knowledge. Best of all, I am leaving with confidence in my future, and with a warm spot in my heart for the best of colleges." This student paid most of his expenses by outside work.

HARVARD FLYING CLUB WINS LEONING PRIZE

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—The Harvard University Flying Club today was named by the National Aeronautic Association as winner for the second consecutive year of first prize in the Grover Leoning intercollegiate flying contest.

New York University Flying Club was awarded second prize and the University of Detroit Flying Club third prize in the annual competition.

Tonight at the Pops

"Pomp and Circumstance" March, No. 1 ..... Elgar
"Mignon," Overture ..... Thomas
"Valse Triste" ..... Sibelius
"Ave Maria" ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
"Music of the Spheres," Waltz ..... Josef Strauss
"Tannhäuser," Overture ..... Wagner
First Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt
"Invitation to the Dance" ..... Weber-Berlioz
"New Moon," Selection ..... Romberg
"Strike Up the Band" ..... Gershwin

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Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

Y.W.C.A. to Help Girls in Industry

Though girls may toil daily at the making of rubbers and razors, the new industrial department launched by the Y. W. C. A. at 140 Clarendon Street, Boston, proposes a program to provide them educational and recreational activities to enliven their evening hours, according to Miss Mildred Wood, industrial secretary in charge of the department.

The majority of these girls are of alien parents and come from Boston and the suburbs. About 100 at present participating are employed in factories making underwear and aprons, neckwear and embroidery, and rubbers and razors and candy. Since the occupation of this group is so mechanical, it is the plan to offer for their leisure hours interests radically different, Miss Wood explained. To that end the program includes English in the form of creative writing; dramatics, which the girls will use later to present plays at the Y; handcrafts; sculpture; and discussion hours when the peculiar problems of their employment are considered and solutions sought.

At the same time, the recreational facilities of the Y are open to these girls: bowling, swimming, dancing, basketball, roller skating, and other sports, including the use of the gymnasium. Only a nominal fee is charged, which may be paid weekly instead of in a lump sum, as has been the custom heretofore, Miss Wood said.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston University: Fifth annual alumni day, William E. Nickerson Recreation Field, Riverside; sunset supper, 6; dancing, Nickerson Club House, 8.

Theaters

Wilbur—"High Hat," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"The Beggar's Opera" (film), 1 to 11 p. m.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New Bedford, in Town Hall, Fairhaven, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Albert F. Gilmore, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marshfield, in Church Edifice, Main Street, Marshfield Hills, 3:30.

Flag Day exercises by Boston Lodge of Elks, Parkman Band Stand, Boston Common, 2:30.

"Old Ironsides" on exhibition, Boston Navy Yard, Charlestown, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Seventh annual commencement exercises of Hebrew Teachers College; college grounds, Crawford Street, Roxbury, 5.

Fifty-eighth annual baccalaureate services of Boston University, sermon by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, Symphony Hall, 4.

EVENTS MONDAY

Thirty-fourth annual convention of the International Association of Display Men, Hotel Bradford, all day, through Thursday.

Fifty-eighth annual commencement exercises of Boston University, Boston Arena, 10:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays from 10 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: bookplates by Sydney Lawton Smith, recent gift of Mr. J. M. Andreini; chiaroscuro prints; early Italian engraving; designs for ornament, sixteenth to eighteenth centuries; modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding, through September; loan exhibit of water colors by Winslow Homer; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; British mezzotint portraits.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings of the eighteenth century by English and continental masters.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings in color by D. P. Tyson.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by John Whorf, paintings in tempera by Knut Suendsen, etchings by Anne Goldthwaite.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

MEDAL AWARDED NURSE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 12 (AP)—Miss Elizabeth Gordon Fox, executive director of the New Haven Visiting Nurse Association, who was in charge of nurses' relief work in the Mississippi flood area and the Florida hurricane disaster, has been awarded the American Florence Nightingale medal by the International Committee of Red Cross at Geneva, it was made known here today.

'OLD IRONSIDES' ON INSPECTION FOR NEXT WEEK

'Latchstring' on Constitution Out for First Time Since Reconstruction

The "latchstring" of the historic frigate Constitution is out today. For a week the public will be allowed to inspect the recently reconstructed champion of America's freedom on the seas at its berth in the Boston Navy Yard.

From a battered, disintegrated hulk, the shipbuilding artistry of that noted naval constructor, Lieut. John A. Lord, has transformed "Old Ironsides" into the full splendor of its heyday when Bainbridge, Hull, Wainwright and other famous commodores put its fighting ability against anything from a speedy sloop of war to the heavy metal fired from a ship of the line.

From its rugged oak keel to the tip of its main topgallant truck the vessel has been restored to its original condition. White and live oak timbers have gone into its hull, bolted and sheathed with copper. Aloft in its towering rigging the Constitution is a picture of graceful strength. All the standing rigging is of heavy Manila rope, covered with Stockholm tar to preserve it from the weather.

Below decks the ship is an accurate picture of living conditions aboard vessels of the "Old Navy." The officers' cabin and the saloon, or wardroom, have been furnished in rich mahogany to conform to the period of 1812. On the starboard side farthest aft is the commodore's cabin, and on the port side is the captain's cabin and bath. Separating these quarters is a commodious saloon, and just forward is the wardroom where the officers messed.

In the commodore's saloon, directly inside the round skylight, are four oil paintings by Gordon Grant, done especially for the Constitution's cabin. They depict the old frigate in its four major actions against enemy vessels in the war of 1812, and the engagement with a Tripolitan corsair.

Commander Louis J. Gulliver, U. S. N., has been detailed to command the Constitution. He will take charge on July 1, when the vessel is formally placed in commission. On July 3 the ship will head east for Portsmouth, going later to Bar Harbor, Bath and Portland, Me., and ports south as far as Yorktown, Va. Eventually the ship will be towed to all the principal ports in the country so that the public may inspect it.

INDIAN STATUE BY SEARS UNVEILED

HARVARD, Mass., June 13 (AP)—Worcester and Worcester County residents were among those attending the unveiling of the Indian statue "Pumunangwet," work of Philip Sears, sculptor at the home of his cousin, Miss Clara Endicott Sears, "The Pergolas," yesterday. "He who shoots at stars" is the English meaning of the name.

David Buffalo Bear, full-blooded Sioux Indian, descended from a family noted among the tribes, the Bear clan, gave the invocation. The statue is just outside the Sears Indian Museum in the Nashawaу Valley, home of Shakers and Indians.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday, with the highest temperature Sunday near 80 degrees; gentle variable winds, becoming south or southwest.

All New England States: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate north and northeast winds and partially overcast tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. June 13	Max. June 12		8 a.m. June 13	Max. June 12
Atlantic City	64	78	Nantucket	60	68
Bismarck, N.D.	60	84	New Orleans	64	72
Boston	65	70	New York	60	60
Buffalo	62	78	Norfolk, Va.	76	90
Calgary	44	..	North Platte	64	78
Charleston	80	88	Philadelphia	70	84
Chicago	68	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	94
Cincinnati	70	88	Pittsburgh	68	84
Denver	54	90	Portland, Me.	70	88
Eastport, Me.	56	58	Raleigh	68	86
Hatteras	74	80	St. Louis	64	70
Helena, Mont.	56	58	St. Paul	76	88
Huron, S. D.	74	80	Salt Lake City	72	86
Jacksonville	74	76	San Francisco	64	78
Kansas City	64	84	Santa Fe, N.M.	60	86
Key West	78	92	Seattle	56	66
Los Angeles	72	82	Tampa	82	86
Memphis	82	88	Washington	68	68
Miami, Fla.	82	74	Wichita, Kan.	78	88
Montreal	70	88	Williston, N.D.	70	86

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 10:12 p. m., Sunday 10:47 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:52 p. m.

CREDIT ABUSES TO BE TAKEN UP

Problems of distribution and the elimination of credit abuses will be taken up at the convention of the National Association of Credit Men and Credit Congress of Industry to be held in Boston the week beginning June 22, it was announced today by W. S. Swingle, director of the convention.

Planning to Work Among Her People

MISS FRANCISCA REYES
Director of Women's Department of Physical Education, University of Philippines.

Better Business Earning Forecast

Earnings from business throughout the United States, for the second quarter ending June 30 will not be as unfavorable as anticipated, according to Guy L. Gibbons, vice-president of the United Business Service, Boston. Basing the assumption on the fact that the second quarter earnings will be getting the benefit of the economies put into effect during the first quarter, Mr. Gibbons calls attention to reduced operating expenses in general business.

For more than a year, he says, the country has been stressing the need for some deflation in the wage scale, but most concerns have taken such action only as a last resort. However, according to reports of the United States Department of Labor, nearly 750 wage reductions were made during the first quarter in comparison with less than 300 in the quarter preceding, he says.

"When business does pick up," he says, "those companies that have adjusted costs to present circumstances should experience an exceptional upspurt in earnings. Most corporations have maintained a much stronger financial position than in similar difficult periods of the past."

ARNOLD PORTRAIT HUNG AT SIMMONS

A portrait of Sarah Louise Arnold, dean emerita of Simmons painted by Margaret Fitahugh Brown, Boston artist, was presented to the college this afternoon by the class of 1906, the first to graduate from the institution. Before an audience of alumnæ, faculty members, and the Simmons Associates, the portrait was unveiled in the student lounge of the main college building.

Miss Arnold became dean of Simmons in 1902, when the college first opened its doors to students. Previous to that time she had served as supervisor of primary education in Minneapolis, and as assistant superintendent of schools in Boston.

EMPLOYMENT TO BE TOPIC

A conference on the stabilization of employment will be held at Camp Day, East Brookfield, on June 20 and 21, under the auspices of the Industrial Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, it was announced today. Approximately 150 business men, foremen, executives and Y. M. C. A. secretaries are expected to attend the conference.

FILIPINO GIRL TO TEACH IN HER NATIVE LAND

Manila Student of Boston University to Graduate From Sargent School

When Miss Francisca Reyes of Manila, Boston University student, returns to the University of the Philippines this summer and takes up her duties as new director of the Women's Department of Physical Education, she will introduce modern American methods and ideas to the women of her native land.

Miss Reyes is to receive from Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of B. U., her diploma from the Boston University Sargent School of Physical Education, next Monday morning at the commencement exercises in the Boston Arena.

She is the author of a popular book on folk dancing of her people, and is an expert in her field with eight years of teaching in the University of the Philippines and two years' study at the Boston University school. During her stay in the United States she has also studied at the Harvard University summer school. She has been a high ranking student during her two years at the Sargent School.

Her education in the United States has been provided for under special arrangements made by the bureau of insular affairs, United States War Department.

Before returning home, Miss Reyes will make a world tour, studying educational methods in such countries as England, Germany, France and Switzerland. She will arrive in Manila on Sept. 1. This trip has also been arranged by the bureau of insular affairs.

Hassan B. el-Khaldi, a 23-year-old Arab from Jerusalem, is also among the students attending the Boston University commencement exercises. This young Arab is to receive his M.A. from the Boston University graduate school of arts and sciences. He has studied at the American College in Cairo, the University of Paris, Wittenberg College in Springfield, O., where he received his A. B. in 1929. His American education period has lasted three years.

Hassan plans to study still further in the field of law as preparation for the diplomatic service. Therefore on July 23 he will return to Palestine to study law with his father and later will go to Oxford University to major in law. Hassan's father, Mustapha el-Khaldi, is one of the five members of the highest civil court body in Palestine.

B. U. ALUMNI DAY EXERCISES ARE HELD

Nearly 1000 Boston University graduates are attending the fifth annual B. U. alumni day exercises today at the William E. Nickerson Recreation Field, Riverside. Featuring the day's program is the open A. A. U. track meet, the first in the history of Boston University athletics.

The oldest B. U. graduate, the Rev. Samuel M. Beals '71, was present as guest of honor. At the sunset supper tonight the William Fairfield Warren Cup, named in honor of the University's first president, will be awarded to the class having present the largest representation. The 1895 members of the graduating class will be inducted into alumni membership by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university.

Music and Stage Notes

At the Pop concert of next Wednesday evening, in Symphony Hall, the "RCA Theremin" will be heard as a solo instrument with orchestra for the first time in Boston. Mischa Tulin will be the soloist.

Symphony Hall has been taken over by Boston University for Monday evening. On Tuesday, Messrs. Theodorowics and Gunderson will be soloists in the Largo from Bach's Concerto for two violins. There will be a program of dance music on Thursday evening.

At the final Sunday Pop concert of the season, a week from tomorrow, Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor of the Hallé Orchestra of Manchester, Eng., will be guest leader. This will be his first appearance in America as conductor. He is on his way to conduct a series of concerts at Hollywood Bowl.

Ruth Dale Ward, contralto, Atwater Kent prize winner of two years ago, and Leon Vartanian, Mason & Hamlin piano prize winner of three years ago, will give a concert at 3 p. m. tomorrow at the Fine Arts Theater, in addition to the customary film show. The new film at the Fine Arts is "The Beggar's Opera."

BATES COLLEGE GIFTS ANNOUNCED

LEWISTON, Me., June 13 (AP)—A conditional gift of $100,000 and bequests of more than $75,000 to Bates College were made public today by Dr. Clifford D. Gray in his annual report as president of the institution. The $100,000 gift is from the board of education of the Northern Baptist Convention and is conditioned upon gifts of $900,000 from other sources by 1936.

Among the recommendations in the president's report were: Establishment of associate professorships; regrouping of subjects with a two-year study by a faculty committee; investigation by a faculty committee of abolishment of all but the bachelor of arts degrees.

SCHOLARSHIP CLUB HAS ENTERTAINMENT

Radio and stage stars were among the entertainers at the annual social of the Scholarship Club of the Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, held last night in the foundation auditorium on Somerset Street.

The Scholarship Club is comprised of 32 newsboys who have received scholarships from the foundation. The awards are given on the basis of character, need, adaptability and scholastic standing. Foundation scholarship students are now doing satisfactory work in such colleges as Harvard, Technology, Boston University, Dartmouth and Massachusetts State College.

PROPELLER CLUB GETS MARINE NEWS

Members of the Propeller Club of Boston are to be kept in prompt touch with all maritime legislative questions affecting the shipping interests of Boston, New England, and the nation, arrangements having been made with a correspondent at Washington; it is announced by P. E. Dresser, secretary of the club. Important bills and the disposition made of them by Congress will be put before the Boston club.

PORTO RICAN CABLES HOOVER

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 13 (By U. P.)—Charges that the United States rule in Porto Rico had been "an utter failure" and a demand for independence were contained in a message dispatched to President Hoover yesterday by Antonio R. Barcelo, president of the Unionist Party, which just concluded a congress here.

EDUCATORS TO SAIL

Dr. Benjamin Rand of Harvard University, who is going to London to do research work; Prof. Anton DeHaas, member of the faculty of Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, with Mrs. DeHaas and their daughter, sail today on the Red Star liner Lapland, from New York; it was announced at the Boston office of the company.

FOUR-HOUR DAY IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—The Brazilian Government returned to its old official working hours June 1, when all departments opened their daily labors at 11 o'clock and ended them at 5, with two hours for lunch.

SMITH COLLEGE ALUMNÆ HOLD OBSERVANCES

Fiftieth Anniversary Exercises Include Parade on the Campus

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 13—Approximately 2000 members of the Smith College Alumnæ Association observed its fiftieth anniversary here today with a parade on the campus led by a band, marshals and bright banners. In the afternoon the alumnæ review, written and staged by the jubilee celebrants, was presented.

The celebration, which was a part of the Ivy Day exercises, brought automobiles from almost every state in the Union to the parking place on the athletic field. Immediately after the parade, the annual meeting of the alumnæ association was held in Sage Hall. The alumnæ were guests of the college at luncheon, which was served in the form of a picnic on the campus near the gymnasium.

A concert by the Smith Glee Club was scheduled to follow the historical review by the alumnæ. Students of the department of music also participated. Following a dinner for the alumnæ association semicentennial guests at Wilder House, song competition was scheduled to take place among reunion classes, to be followed by another concert by the glee club. During the evening it was planned to illuminate the campus. Reunion cups are to be awarded in connection with the song competition scheduled for this evening.

The baccalaureate service will be held at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning for the seniors. In the afternoon the symphony orchestra will give a concert inn John M. Greene Hall, following which the president's reception to seniors and their guests and alumnæ, will take place. The dean and faculty will hold a reception in the Quadrangle. Organ vespers will be played during the evening in Greene Hall.

Commencement exercises will be held at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning. At 6 o'clock in the evening, the 1931 class supper will be served in the Alumnæ Gymnasium.

It was pointed out in connection with the jubilee observance of the Alumnæ Association that every State in the Union is represented in its membership. Massachusetts has the largest number of any State, 2855. Nevada has one member, although the adjoining State of California has 454. From a membership of 15 it has grown to 10,404.

Among the notable contributions which Smith College Alumnæ members have made are gifts of $23,500 toward a $30,000 gymnasium; more than $30,000 toward a library fund initiated by Andrew Carnegie. In order to meet conditions of a gift from John D. Rockefeller, they gave $40,000 toward John M. Greene Hall.

In 1919, under the presidency of Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, wife of the United States Senator from New Jersey, the association raised $4,000,000 which almost doubled the endowment of the college. It not only made possible a larger plant but enabled the administrators to increase the salaries of the faculty. Senator Morrow made an additional gift of $50,000 to complete the fund.

On the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the college, in 1925, Mrs. Morrow, in behalf of the alumnæ, presented $600,000 to the president of the college for new dormitories. Plans are under way for the erection of a building for the association. The new building will have an assembly room for alumnæ and council meetings as well as offices for the secretary and editor of the Quarterly. It will also have comfortable lounging rooms but will not be run as a hotel.

W. C. T. U. DELEGATES SAIL FOR LIVERPOOL

Ten women representatives of European branches of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union sailed for Liverpool aboard the White Star liner Adriatic, from New York today, it was announced at the Boston office. The delegates have been attending a world congress of the organization in Toronto.

Also on the Adriatic are a group of Canadian dairy specialists going to attend the 100th anniversary of the Highland Show in Scotland. This group is headed by Duncan Marshall of Toronto, former Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Alberta.

'Tours and Detours' To Aid Motorists

"If I'd only known I'd gone the other way. I knew the road was under construction, but how was I to know it was so bad?"

These and other ejaculations heard on the highways will be silenced, at least in New England, if a new publication of Socony Products fulfills the purpose for which it is issued.

Socony officials point out that the second issue of the bulletin, "Tours and Detours," off the press next Monday, will carry a map of New England designating the roads under construction which are passable or to be avoided. This will be a regular feature of the monthly publication.

In addition to road information, the second bulletin covers such items of interest as a visit to Boston and Easthampton, with a variety of captivating photographs.

ASSOCIATE PATRON RECEPTION GUEST

Fremont S. Eggleston Jr., who was elected Associate Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star, at the recent annual meeting in Springfield, will be honored at a reception by his home chapter tonight. He is a member and past patron of Roslindale Chapter, No. 104, and is the first elective Grand Officer to come from that chapter.

Mrs. Eggleston has been appointed a deputy Grand Matron, and the reception will be for both, at the Washington Irving Intermediate School, Roslindale. An entertainment will follow the reception.

OLD AGE AID ACT TO RELIEVE CITIES

Enactment of the Old Age Assistance Act will automatically relieve towns and cities of caring for persons who come under the provisions of the new law and thus enable municipalities to extend help to other classes in need, Francis Bardwell, state supervisor of old age assistance, explained yesterday.

In this respect, the scope of old age assistance, effective in Massachusetts July 1, was declared by Mr. Bardwell to be much greater than what has been claimed for it.

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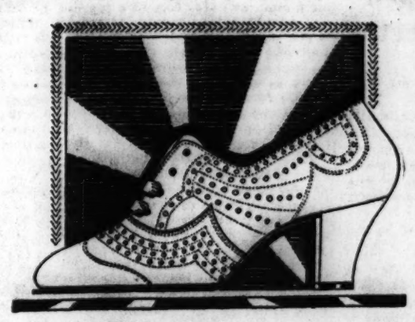
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NANKING REGIME PERTURBED OVER WU'S RESIGNATION

His Support of Cantonese Gives More Influence to Rebel Move

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, June 13—Dr. Chao-chu Wu's resignation as Minister to Washington, and announcement of his intention to join the Canton Government has caused much perturbation in Nanking. The resignation was not unexpected, Dr. Wu's Cantonese associations being well known, but his accession to the Southerners gives a more influential character to the medley of diverse views constituting the Canton Government.

The Nanking Government views the Canton movement as so unharmonious in character that there is no present military threat, and that a shortage of finances is likely to hamper any move against Nanking.

Dr. Wellington Koo, former Minister to London, is mentioned as Dr. Wu's successor, but it is believed the Government is likely to leave the post unfilled pending liquidation of the present difficult situation.

With the object of preserving the integrity of the customs service, a working compromise has been reached regarding the Canton customs, which the insurgents threatened to seize, but foreign loan obligations will be regularly met out of revenue. While keeping an eye on southern developments, the Government's principal preoccupation is suppression of Communists in Kiangsi, whither President Chiang Kai-shek departs next week.

It is realized that any military outbreak will inevitably encourage large-scale "Red" operations and that an effective drive on the Communists, to break their power, is more urgent than military dispositions against Canton.

Commenting on Tang Shao-yi's telegram to President Hoover, a Government spokesman today declared Tang volunteered to undertake a mission to America for negotiation of settlement of the extraterritoriality issue, utilizing his personal relationship with President Hoover, but the Government declined, realizing Tang's long absence from national affairs and the belief he was out of touch with present tendencies. Government circles also were offended by Tang's newspaper interview, in which he stated Chiang Kai-shek should govern or get out.

The Government regretted the fact that the surviving statesman of the Manchu era joined the rebels.

Arms Export Permits Given Through American Envoy in China If Asked

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—William R. Castle Jr., Undersecretary of State, said yesterday that several requests of the Nanking Government for permission to export arms to China have been granted in the last month.

The usual practice, the Undersecretary explained, was that requests for export licenses be made through the Chinese Legation in Washington. Should the Chinese Government make such a request directly from the Foreign Office through the American Legation at Peiping, without reference to the Chinese Legation here, such requests would be granted, however.

His unwillingness to request arms shipments to be used by the Nanking Government against his own people of Canton, resulted in the resignation yesterday of Dr. Chao-chu Wu, as Minister from China.

The American Government under the interpretation placed upon its export regulations by the Undersecretary would permit shipment of arms and munitions upon a request through American diplomatic channels.

The American Government, the American Undersecretary said, has followed a policy of granting requests by the Government which it recognizes in China for arms and munitions as desired.

The Nationalist Government under Chiang Kai-shek is looked upon by officials here as the most stable China has had for many years. It is believed to surpass in proportionate power that held by the late Chang Tso-lin in a portion of northern China.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 12 (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., powder manufacturers, has shipped powder to China from time to time under sanction of the United States Government, it was stated at the company's offices today. Permits to make the shipments were obtained as sales were made. At present, it was stated in behalf of the du Pont Company, "no permits are pending."

Canton Will Pay Share Of China's Foreign Debt

HONG KONG, June 12 (AP)—The new insurgent Canton Government today officially announced that Canton's share of the foreign loan commitment would be paid but that the surplus of that port was being seized.

An official statement said the surplus was being confiscated because "continued payment to President Chiang Kai-shek's tax gatherer would entirely subserve not the national interests but the personal interests of Chiang Kai-shek and his family." President Chiang is head of the Nationalist Government, against which Canton has turned.

The Washington announcement that Dr. Chao-chu Wu had resigned as Chinese Minister to the United States because of difficulties arising out of the political aspects of the Canton uprising, caused a sensation in foreign circles here, but the Chinese were not surprised, knowing his friendliness toward the Cantonese—his own people.

Dr. Wu's father was associated with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, whose revolt from Canton in 1920 eventually led to the formation of the Nationalist Government.

Fukien Reports Fighting

SHANGHAI, June 12 (AP)—Wireless messages today indicated sharp disorders were occurring throughout northern Fukien Province, causing a general evacuation of missionaries and other foreigners toward Foochow. Advices from Foochow indicated lawless elements were challenging provincial authority in many places, and that missionary work and other foreign undertakings were at a standstill.

Children Portray Indian Legend

HIAWATHA AND MINNEHAHA

Former Is Depicted by Ronald Downey and Latter by Louise Murphy at Children's Museum Exercises.

BOYS AND GIRLS RECEIVE PRIZES FROM MUSEUM

Director of Children's Institution Tells of the Work of Year

On the shores of Jamaica Pond this afternoon, boys and girls received awards of merit from the Children's Museum of Boston for outstanding work during 1930 in nature study, special club activities, and handicraft.

More than 20 small gold bear pins and other prizes emblematic of successful endeavor in all forms of the museum's activities were awarded by Miss Mildred E. Seymour, director.

In making the presentation, Miss Manter stressed the fact that the boy's or girl's interest is entirely voluntary.

The museum is a place where they may participate in activities that thrill after school, Miss Manter said, and their interest thus proves the inherent love a child has for nature.

The museum also has established in the fields about a more sympathetic understanding of the peoples of other countries, she said, by correspondence and the exchange of dolls and toys.

In addition to the special awards, nearly 100 museum enthusiasts received recognition for the part they have played in the book, travel, Indian, plant life, hobbies and other clubs of the museum.

Albert F. Bigelow, Representative from Brookline, brought greetings from the board of trustees, of which he is president.

Miss Frances M. Dethier of Jamaica Plain was chosen the best all-round museum girl for 1930-31, and the one who best typifies the museum spirit. Miss Dethier has achieved recognition in every club. Cecilia Day, Frances and Gerard Dethier, received awards for perfect attendance.

In recognition of his editorial ability in publishing "Our Hobbies," Paul Rutledge received a special award of a bronze medal, while Miss Lillian Croft received a special award for 40 credits in the Museum League.

Following the awarding of prizes, the Indian Pow Wow Club presented the playlet "Hiawatha," with the museum lawns and woods providing an excellent natural background for the portrayal of the historic Indian legend.

Miss Mildred E. Seymour of Quincy, assistant in the educational department, planned and directed the entertainment, besides training and costuming the youthful performers.

INDIAN FEDERAL PLAN REPORTED WELL UNDER WAY

(Continued from Page 1)

dians the general opinion here, especially among Muhammadans, is that only by British intervention will the communal question be suitably solved.

In other ways the Government of India has been implementing proposals which emanated from the last Round Table. The committee appointed to study the establishment of the Indian military college, with a view to transference of military power from British to Indian hands—has virtually finished work, reaching substantial conclusions that will do much to assist the general situation in progress to federation.

The whole question of federal finance has also been studied. This committee, of the most intricate possible, during the federation proposals, has had very able spokesmen views on the subject.

Federation Practical

In this connection, however, the government authorities have received important assurance from Indians of moderate views and prospects, which to some extent run counter to those made at the Round Table. These have drafted and sponsored by experts to be accepted and will greatly assist the task in placing India's financial status on a solid footing.

The Government of India's policy in this respect was to furnish reliable material enough to make it possible for the conference to visualize the financial implications of the Federal Constitution and to form some estimate as to how the federal budget should be prepared.

Consideration has also been given to matters relating to classification of subjects as federal, central, and provincial. This classification had to be given along administrative, not political, lines, and it is in this particular that the Government of India has prepared what some observers contend will be a significant federation scheme which will tie in the democratic elements of British India with the autocratic elements of native states.

While the action of certain princes, including Maharaja of Patiala, who pledged conditional support to the federation at the last conference, are indications that the federal ideas is not wholly acceptable to all the states, opinion here inclines to the belief that the federation will become the new constitution.

Even in Congress circles the idea of federation appears to be accepted as a reasonable basis for discussion, and Gandhi's assurance that he will proceed to the Round Table whether the communal question is settled or not indicates that India's governmental problem is in a fair way to secure consideration by all political groups.

Sugar Crop Shows Big Gain in 1930

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—The Agriculture Department has figured the total value of United States sugar and sirup crops last year at $114,587,000. It was $109,405,000 in 1929. The average for five years, 1924 to 1928, was $112,052,000.

Sugar beet growers harvested 776,000 acres last year which produced 9,201,000 short tons with a farm value of $85,800,000.

A total of 14,396,000 trees have been tapped for maple products from which 1293 short tons of sugar were made with a farm value of $780,000 and 3,969,000 gallons of sirup valued at $8,179,000.

Farm Engineering Bureau Under Way

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 13—S. H. McCrory, for 24 years with the Department of Agriculture, has been named by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, to head the new bureau of agricultural engineering which will begin to function July 1.

The bureau, established by the last Congress, was made necessary by the "importance of sound engineering practice as a factor in modern agriculture," Mr. Hyde said. "The high efficiency of American agriculture has been in a great measure the result of rapid development of farm machinery, and agricultural engineering has been instrumental in this development," he added. Growing problems of the prevention and control of soil erosion have also opened an important field for the agricultural engineer, he pointed out.

The new bureau will carry on the activities of the division of agricultural engineering in the bureau of public roads, which Mr. McCrory has headed for several years.

Venezuelans Ask Perez to Resign

CARACAS, Venezuela, June 13 (AP)—The Venezuelan Congress today served upon Dr. Juan Bautista Perez a demand that he resign as President of the Republic.

For the past two months reports have come out of Venezuela by way of Colombia that there was rebellion against the Perez Government. In April the Government issued an official denial.

Dr. Perez was elected to the Presidency by the Congress in May, 1929, for a seven-year term expiring in 1936. At the time of his election he was president of the Federal High Court of Cassation and serving as President pro tem of the Republic.

He succeeded Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez as Chief Executive when the latter declined to run for reelection to the post he had held for 26 years. General Gomez said his advancing years dictated his retirement from politics.

YOUTH OF G. O. P. URGED TO KEEP PARTY IN FRONT

Always Has Been Progressive, Secretary of War Says, Keep It So

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 13—The Republican Party is a progressive party and it must continue to be such if it desires to retain the confidence of the nation, Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, told the Young Republican Conference here last night at the banquet that closed its two-days deliberations.

Since the day of Abraham Lincoln, the first Republican President, the Republican Party has led the country in economic, social and political development, Mr. Hurley declared. This policy it must not swerve from, he maintained. To do so will mean to forfeit its place of leadership, he asserted.

"The Republican Party," Mr. Hurley declared, "should adopt every sound political doctrine, every proven economic tenet, every noble and patriotic motive, and weave them all into the fabric of our national life for the welfare and happiness of our citizens. Don't let our party become 'hidebound.' Don't try to make our national life stand still like a painted ship upon a painted ocean."

Of the Democrats, Mr. Hurley said: "It would be unworthy of me to charge our Democratic opponents with motives less worthy than our own. I know they are patriotic, but they are by nature obstructionists, not constructionists. They have tried to defeat and tear down the Hoover policies, the Republican program. They have no policy or program of their own save one of opposition and obstruction. Their criticism is loud as usual, but it is not constructive."

The record of achievements of President Hoover were briefly touched upon by Mr. Hurley; settlement of the French war debt, naval limitation, maintenance of wage standards, vast public construction program as an economic restoration measure, reorganization of veterans' bureau, improvement in power regulation, and the advancement of a vast inland waterways program.

"Much as the Hoover Administration and those Republican administrations preceding it have achieved," Mr. Hurley said, "there is much left to be desired, much to be accomplished. The period through which we are passing must indicate to all of us that, while maintaining the principles that have made us a great and happy nation, we have much to accomplish before our stability and our happiness are made secure. We must maintain equality of opportunity, promote education and tolerance, eliminate mental as well as material poverty, and suppress crime.

"We must provide for a greater distribution of the national wealth by evolving economic principles that will give every line of endeavor its opportunity for a just share of the national wealth. We must evolve principles that will enable us to live continuously on terms of peace and amity with mankind.

Several ovations to the President lasted several minutes. They were witnessed by his youngest son, Allan Hoover, home from school. Mr. Hoover was introduced to the enthusiastic gathering, but declined an invitation to speak.

The cheering began when Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, related the President's earnest efforts to aid agriculture. He asserted that the President had saved the country from a panic.

"The President is all right," Mr. Hyde declared, and the crowd of young people sprang to their feet and applauded. "I was a Progressive once but I can't understand why Progressives go around always singing a hymn of hate."

Speaking of the work of the Federal Farm Board, Mr. Hyde declared that it was not in business and was not going into business.

"Its business," he explained, "is to put the farmer in business."

The farm board quickly recognizes that production must be controlled or stabilization will fail, Mr. Hyde said.

Walter Newton, secretary to the President, in a brief talk, urged the young party workers to give way to no pessimism. He declared that the record of the President would stand the closest scrutiny, and that time would put its stamp of approval on it.

Mrs. Edward Gann, sister of Vice-President Curtis, in a brief speech, called upon the country to support the President.

"At a time like this we should support the President, be he Democrat or Republican," Mrs. Gann said. She also forecast the reelection of President Hoover.

French Deputies Cut Naval Budget

PARIS, June 12 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies, according to unofficial figures on the vote, today passed a Socialist motion reducing the Ministry of Marine budget by 23,000,000 francs (about $920,000). Such a reduction would endanger the whole naval building program for 1931-32, it was said.

The motion was in the form of an amendment reducing the amount allocated for provisioning the fleet. The Government had asked 39,000,000 francs (about $1,560,000) for that item alone.

The 1931-32 naval building program advocated by the chamber's naval committee provides for a 23,000-tone battle cruiser, two 7500-ton light cruisers and smaller craft bringing the total tonnage to 39,000. The Minister of Marine told the chamber last week that the general total of construction credits would be approximately $42,000,000 for 70,000 tons of ships spread over the period between 1931 and 1936.

BUFFALO TEACHERS GET $100 INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13—Buffalo teachers were assured of their salary increment of $100 each for next year by a three to two vote of the Board of Education on June 11. The salary of Ernest C. Hartwell, Superintendent of Schools, was slashed from $15,000 to $12,000, however.

A reorganization of the janitorial department was adopted which will save $85,000 a year, but the board still faces the problem of pruning $160,000 more from school expenditures. Salaries and wages of nearly 150 engineers, firemen and porters were cut.

MINISTER TO PERU APPROVED

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 12 (By U. P.)—The appointment of Virgilio Sampognaro as Minister to Peru was approved by the Senate yesterday.

PENSION LAWS HELP 10,000 IN UNITED STATES

Couzens to Push Legislation for Job Insurance and Old-Age Funds

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—A Labor Department survey yesterday showed more than 10,000 men and women were receiving public old-age pensions at the end of 1930.

Results of the study were made public simultaneously with a statement by James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, that he would sponsor joint federal-state unemployment insurance and old-age pension legislation at the next session.

Twelve states and Alaska have old-age pension laws, but in most of them the adoption is optional with counties or cities. Last year, the Labor Department survey showed, 137 counties in nine states had adopted the old-age pension system instead of the county home plan and 10,307 elderly persons received a total of $1,714,388 in pensions.

The department's last previous survey was in 1928. Since that time the number of adopting counties has more than doubled, the number of pensioners increased more than 10 times and expenditures increased eight times.

In 1928, Colorado, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, Wisconsin and Alaska had passed such laws. In 1929, California, Minnesota, Utah and Wyoming enacted old-age pension legislation and in 1930 Massachusetts and New York. The system does not go into effect in Massachusetts until July 1 and in New York pensions became payable on Jan. 1 last.

The average paid to each pensioner last year was $14.32 per month.

The department found what were described as several defects in some of the laws. One weakness, it said, was the failure to specify means for raising funds and another the "optional" feature of the laws generally.

BRITAIN WARNED AGAINST 'RED' LOAN

COPENHAGEN, June 11 (AP)—The Baltic international maritime conference in a letter to the Minister of Marine warned the British Government today against granting long term credits to Russia for purchasing new British-built ships.

The conference, one of the world's largest shipowners' associations, advised Great Britain against the construction of 30 ships for the Soviet Government because of the shipping surplus, apart from the financial risks involved.

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U. S. Balky in Business, Dr. Foster Says, But Balkiness Is in Its Head, Not Legs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho, June 13—The United States in depression is like a balking horse—the balk is in the head, not in the legs, and it will go forward when it thinks it can. This homely reasoning was contained in the commencement address by Dr. William Trufant Foster at the University of Idaho June 8. Dr. Foster, now director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, was for 10 years president of Reed College, Portland, Ore.

Faculty members, 320 graduates, and friends heard Dr. Foster analyze this "nation completely surrounded by gloom." He recalled that statisticians and economists in 1921 forecast that America would not recover from that depression in less than 10 years, but that the country was booming by 1923.

"Conditions in America today are far more promising than they were in 1921," Dr. Foster maintained. "We now have more and better machines, more willing workers, more highly trained managers, a wealth of national resources, and a strong desire to consume."

"The banks are hoarding increasing wealth in this time of depression, and in this fact lies our trouble. We have been saving too much. We have been accumulating money and credit instead of using them.

"Instead of feeding the cow to get more milk, we have been hoarding the feed and blaming the cow. Instead of improving the distribution of economic goods, we have blamed overproduction for such ills as unemployment, poor housing, and dearth of food.

"The one element of progress over which man has absolute control is money. He can spend it whenever he pleases. Yet we do not use that control. We have no plan for realizing the comforts and improvements that our money will provide for all.

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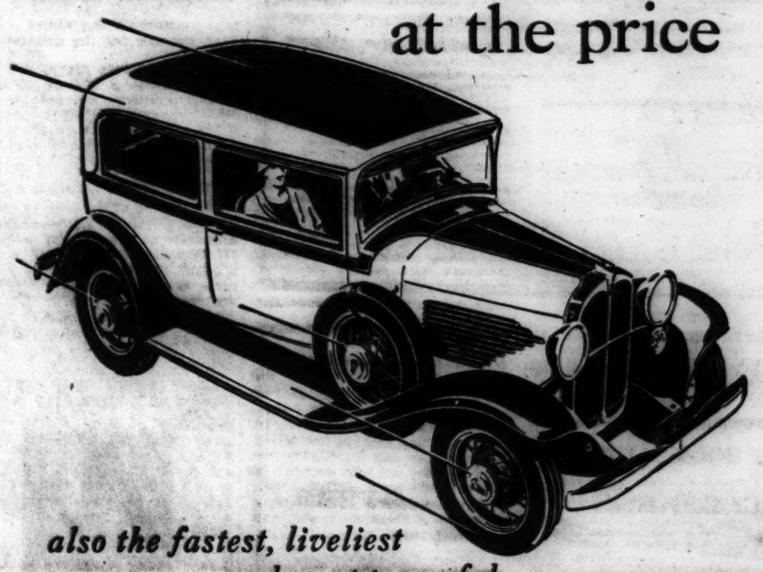

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SALARY LIMIT SET IN LAW FOR FOREIGN OFFICE

Hoover Orders Authorized Changes in Diplomatic System

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 11—Establishment of a maximum and minimum salary range for each class of foreign service officers was one of the important reforms ordered yesterday in the reorganization of the United States foreign service by President Hoover. Authority was given to the President to make the changes under the Moses-Linthicum Act passed by the last Congress.

The outstanding changes effected by the act included:

A system of moderate annual increases in salaries within each class, instead of the long delays heretofore experienced in awaiting promotions from one class to another at a fixed salary; authorization for representation and post allowances for diplomatic and consular officers to be allotted within the limits of appropriations made by Congress to officers at posts where the cost of living is proportionately so high that the Secretary of State considers these allowances necessary. A provision enabling officers who are unable, on account of the exigencies of the foreign service, to take their leaves of absence regularly, to accumulate the leave not taken each year to a maximum of 120 days in three years or 180 days in four years.

Authorization of retirement of foreign service officers at their own request after 30 years of service instead of requiring all officers to serve until they are 65 years of age; provision of more liberal annuities for foreign service officers who have already retired (this having been found practicable on the basis of funds already available); establishment of a board of foreign service personnel and a division of foreign service personnel, whose duties are carefully prescribed with a view to assuring impartial administration and promotions based upon the ascertained value of officers to the service; provision authorizing the Secretary of State under presidential regulations to retire upon appropriate annuities, officers found to be definitely unsatisfactory, a procedure for which there has been no authority up to this time; and a provision authorizing establishment of fiscal districts in foreign countries with district offices therein for consolidating the accounting and disbursing functions of this Government abroad.

Several sections of the new bill are devoted to a classification with provision for promotions on merit of the clerical staffs of all diplomatic and consular offices. These employees of the Government number approximately 2000, and, until the enactment of this new foreign service law, no provision had been enacted to make this important work a desirable career for highly trained clerical employees. It is believed that the law will enable the Department of State to build up a permanent, trained staff in all of its foreign offices whose prospects of advancement will be sufficiently attractive to assure a high morale and efficiency.

Progressive Move Begun in Illinois

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 13—Formation of a "Progressive-Republican" movement designed to oppose the renomination of President Hoover and to contest regular control all along the line in Illinois was initiated here yesterday.

Leadership was taken by Newton Jenkins, twice a candidate for United States Senator in the Republican primaries. Mr. Jenkins is reputed to have a following among farmers and ex-service men and in his last race, the 1930 primary, at which Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick won, polled 161,000 votes, a little better than a tenth of the total.

In his keynote address opening the conference, Mr. Jenkins sought at length to arraign Mr. Hoover as a foe of agriculture, denounced the power trust, and demanded that the Federal Reserve Board be "taken out from Wall Street domination and politics."

Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, one of the Progressive bloc at Washington, evidenced his interest in the proceedings by attending and speaking.

MASSED SINGING GAINS IMPETUS AS PEACE AGENT

New Organization Hopes to Raise Choral Music to New Eminence

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, June 13—Choral music, least cultivated among types of music which can be expected to generate good will among nations, will be raised to the technical eminence and public appreciation that now characterize grand opera and symphony orchestras, in the opinion of Mrs. William Arms Fisher of Boston, through the organization of the American Choral Alliance of which she is the president.

Walter Damrosch is honorary president of the alliance; John Erskine, who is as much a musician as he is a writer, is honorary vice-president. Active officers are drawn from among the most eminent figures in the field of music in the United States and the advisory council is made up of well-known musicians.

Discussing the alliance, upon her return to Boston yesterday from what she characterized as the most inspiring and promising meeting for organization, Mrs. Fisher said in part:

"Millions of dollars have been spent for the development of opera and of symphony orchestras in the United States but little has been done in a formal way for the promotion of choral music.

"Our opera and symphony audiences are what might be called 'essentially aristocratic and exclusive.' Audiences are limited by subscription lists and the size of available concert halls. Choral music is essentially democratic in its form and attractiveness. The most natural and the truest musical utterance comes through the human voice. I feel confident the next great step in America's musical development must come in the organization and direction of this heretofore greatly neglected phase.

"Choral grown-ups, as you might call them, are being recruited from a thousand directions. Hosts of fresh voices are showing themselves in the classes of public schools and colleges. One of the finest types of choral singing there is is to be found in our colleges and preparatory schools. This wealth of material is only waiting for organization along national lines; it will be developed locally through choral competitions and festival centers.

"We are on the road to popularising, yet dignifying choral music in a way that will attract the trained vocalist because it will lead him to a type of musical expression comparable to symphony and grand opera music. We know that singing groups and great choral conductors from other nations are anxious to join with us.

"It seems to me there is no safer and more firm ground upon which nations can meet than on the ground of music. A benignity comes from people's singing together that does not come from any other form of group activity.

"We are going to have international festivals; visiting conductors from Europe and perhaps the Far East. We have already in view three singing festivals; one in the United States; another in England; another in Germany or Sweden, as the movement develops."

Admen Address Monitor Meeting

Branch office managers and advertising representatives of The Christian Science Monitor attended a meeting held in Boston, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Many questions relating to the obtaining of advertising for the Monitor were discussed.

The Wednesday morning session was addressed by George H. Read, president of Johnson, Read & Co., advertising agents, Chicago. Thursday morning the conference listened to Frank A. Cox, assistant to the president, M. J. Whittall Associates, Worcester, Mass., manufacturers of Whittall rugs and carpets. This company has been a national advertiser in the Monitor for several years. Mr. Cox told how his gradual acquaintance with the type of readers who subscribe to the Monitor and their interest in the advertisements had led him to view the Monitor as an advertising medium of importance and value to manufacturers.

Two of the members of the Monitor's European advertising staff attended the meeting. They were Alfred Bode, Berlin, advertising manager for Germany, and Frederick A. Chambers of the London advertising office. Others attending the meeting were:

Boston: Norman S. Rose, advertising manager; Hudson C. Burt, manager of national advertising; Norman S. Sweetland, New England advertising manager; John E. Allen, manager of financial advertising; Blanche T. Perry, manager of school and camp advertising; Preston K. Babcock, William R. Holland, William T. Miller, Fred C. Plumer, Priscilla Sanborn.

New York: George E. Munro, eastern advertising manager; Harry J. Birtley, Horace B. Delano, George T. Everett, Peyton J. Henry, A. Bruce Lee, Royden W. McCurdy, Ina E. Pitner, Don K. Wilson.

Detroit: William E. Brewster, central advertising manager; Beatie E. Murch.

Chicago: M. Alvah Blanchard, western advertising manager; Leonard W. Coulson, assistant western advertising manager; John S. Chandler, V. Bruce Knapp, Alan C. Quigley.

St. Louis: Walter H. Prentiss, manager St. Louis office.

Kansas City: Maude de V. Newton, manager Kansas City office; Clara Smack.

San Francisco: Ralph Chatis, Pacific coast advertising manager; Carlotta Woolley.

Los Angeles: Anson G. Bushnell, manager Los Angeles office; Earl L. Davis.

Seattle: Carl W. Tuerke, manager Seattle office.

Miami: Sylvan O. Cox.

MOTOR MISHAPS IN BRITAIN LAID AT DRINK'S DOOR

'Moderate Drinker' Assailed by Deputation of 22 Medical Authorities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An appeal on the part of 22 British medical authorities that the Government should start a campaign against the menace of the moderate drinking motorist was placed before Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, May 20.

The deputation urged Mr. Morrison to issue to all applicants for an automobile driving license an "Alcohol Warning Card" similar to that employed by the police authorities in Berlin. This card enjoins rigid total abstinence from all intoxicating liquor before and during driving.

"We believe that a great many of the 7000 and more persons who were fatally injured on the roads in 1930 would still be alive had not the drivers concerned in the accidents not taken alcohol before they set out," said Dr. Alfred Salter, a member of Parliament, introducing the deputation. He added that he had received countless letters from doctors all over Britain supporting his campaign.

The consumption of small amounts of alcohol by the average motorist was the greatest danger, it was pointed out by Sir Arthur Newsholme, formerly principal medical officer to the local Government board, not so much the excessive drinking of a few.

Even in moderate doses, continued Sir Arthur, alcohol had a detrimental effect on the powers of swift and accurate judgment. Moreover it produced an exalted and entirely unjustifiable self-confidence in the driver, with consequent danger to himself, his passengers, and all other users of the highways.

It has been proved, Sir Arthur stated, by experiment and research that to decide to put on the brake of a car normally took about one-fifth of a second. It had also been proved that under the influence of a moderate dose of alcohol that time was about doubled. Thus a car travelling at a speed of 35 miles an hour would go 20 feet farther before it was brought under control, which was all-important in the avoidance of accidents. He added that although the sobriety of Britain was increasing, yet one in every 400 of the male adult population was still convicted of drunkenness each year.

Dr. H. M. Vernon, investigator for the National Health Research Board, said he doubted whether people realised that the effects of alcohol were still present for hours after a drink had been taken. One pint of beer caused a reduction in skill which might persist for three hours. All motorists should abstain until their day's work was over, he said.

Evidence to the effect that only 13 per cent of all road accidents were due to public motor vehicles, the drivers of which were under obligation to take no alcohol during working hours, was given by Sir Arthur Stanley Holmes. The danger from privately driven cars was three times as great.

To prove that public transport companies recognized that the only safe rule in this age of high-speed travel was one of abstinence at the wheel, Dr. Courtenay Weeks gave some significant statistics. He stated that 405 replies which he had received from motor transport organizations showed that of the municipalities of the country 98 per cent had a binding rule of total abstinence, while of the public and private transport companies 75 per cent had a binding rule, and most of the remainder had an understanding to the same effect.

Moreover there was overwhelming evidence of cordial cooperation on the part of the workers in this matter.

The great importance of abstinence before and during working hours was also recognized, and provided for in some form of agreement, said Dr. Weeks, by the railway companies of France and Norway, by the Italian Air Force, and by the German Luft Hansa transport company.

Mr. Morrison replying, said he was entirely in agreement as to the dangers of alcohol to drivers of motor vehicles, and he would seriously consider the deputation's recommendation. He believed that the majority of British motorists were already conscious of the soundness of the deputation's advice, but the activities of the minority could not be ignored.

"Special attention has been given to this matter in the new road traffic acts," continued Mr. Morrison, "and I can only hope that magistrates will not be too light in imposing penalties on people found drunk in charge of a car. But what I have to think of is the temperament and attitude of the British people to the state becoming the director of personal conduct."

He added that he thought voluntary organisations such as the National Safety First Association and voluntary propaganda could probably better attain the object of the deputation. Other people, he said, as well as motorists, should consider their responsibilities, too, and not try to persuade a driver to have a drink just before he drove home.

TAFT'S SON TO GET POLISH DECORATION

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Poland yesterday conferred upon Robert Taft, son of William H. Taft, the Order of Polonia Restituta for his services to that country as a member of the post-war American relief administration. Approximately a year ago the same honor was given Mrs. William H. Taft as a posthumous award to the former President and Chief Justice.

He had been unable to accept the decoration because of his position as an American official. It was awarded for his contribution to the world as a distinguished statesman.

BEAZIL BUILDS PLAYGROUNDS

SAO PAULO, Brazil (By U. P.)—The second of a series of eight public playgrounds to be built by the State Government is to be started here at once, according to an announcement by the Public Works Department.

Soft Coal Industry Crisis Forecasts Federal Intervention

(Continued from Page 1)

content and misery. At the same time, several local unions of the United Mine Workers have been reorganized. The union headquarters is now practically without funds to carry on membership campaigns or extend strike benefits.

A new element in the situation is the National Miners Union. This is a Communist group, given to violent measures, and although its membership is likely to be comparatively small its final effect may be important, particularly in connection with the possibility of a miners-operators conference. The Communist intervention in the present juncture is precisely the same tactics followed in the Gastonia textile strikes, and prior to that in the Passaic, N. J., silk and textile strikes. The effect of its activities, it is asserted, is to reconcile some operators to the conservative U. M. W. of A., and it is felt that they may be more willing than formerly to see union officials, as proposed by John L. Lewis, the aggressive mine leader.

The union has recently received encouragement from success in organizing several thousand miners in the Scotts Run, W. Va., district. Van A. Bittner, international representative of the union at Clarksburg, W. Va., just negotiated a contract with operators which included union recognition, a closed shop, and union check weight men. It was noted in this miner victory that miners were eager to seek unionization, and operators were also willing to resume collective bargaining in an attempt to stabilize wage rates.

Low Wages No Solution

Union leaders at the A. F. of L. headquarters today stated that the present coal demoralization proves conclusively that low wages are no solution to the mine crisis. In all quarters it is declared that overcompetition, carried in soft coal mining to the limit, has practically ruined the industry. President Hoover, who has long interested himself in the situation, has supported this view though also blaming technological unemployment. In his speech in Boston last October to the A. F. of L., he said:

"It is this process of readjustment that partly causes our present difficulties in the bituminous coal industry. . . . In addition to its other difficulties must be counted the effect of the multitude of 8000 independent mine owners among 7000 mines which has resulted in destructive competition and final breakdown of wages.

"All these conditions have culminated in a demoralization of the industry and a depth of human misery in some sections which is wholly out of place in our American system. The situation has been under investigation of our government departments, by Congress, together with commissions and committees of one sort or another, for the last 10 years. The facts are known. One key to the solution seems to lie in reduction of this destructive competition.

"It certainly is not the purpose of our competitive system that it should produce a competition which destroys stability in an industry and reduces to poverty all those within it. Its purpose is rather to maintain that degree of competition which induces progress and protects the consumer. If our regulatory laws be at fault, they should be revised."

Union leaders are convinced nothing short of government action can finally solve the situation. One solution proposed has been a prohibitive license fee, to be placed on opening of new mines; another is a ban on extension of new spur lines to mines, to be imposed by the I. C. C. Such far-reaching regulations could not be imposed, however, without a great change of public sentiment, and probably new constitutional interpretations by the courts.

Bitter Competition

Bitter competition exists between miners of non-union southern states, and of northern states till recently organized. The union at present is confined largely to Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Montana, Wyoming and the Pennsylvania anthracite field.

Some of the world's richest seams are in the South, and even now some coal companies are making money, and probably would be reluctant to confer with unions, it is said, or agree to output restrictions. Wages have always been lower in this nonunion region. Average day wages in Pennsylvania are about $3.50-$4.50, and $1 less in the South. Pay envelopes of a worker in Alabama getting as low as 15 cents an hour have been received in Washington.

One of the most disturbing factors in the situation, acknowledged on all sides, is the prospect for the coming winter. In remote coal hollows of West Virginia and Kentucky, it is stated, mine owners are insolvent and miners are now destitute.

Visitors Stay Longer and Learn More, Head of National Park Service Says

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 13—Visitors to the national parks are staying longer and learning more about these areas, Horace M. Albright, director of national park service, declared today, announcing the summer opening of practically all the 22 national parks.

"The one or two-day visitors are giving way to those who come to spend their entire vacation," Mr. Albright said. "Visitors are discovering that they cannot begin to do justice to the wonders of our great national parks in a visit of a few hours or even a few days."

The inspirational influence and educational value of national parks is impressing itself more and more on the public, the park chief pointed out. "In the early days of the national parks," he said, "visitors asked so many questions about what they saw that the educational phase of park development, functioning now through a corps of trained ranger naturalists, was a direct result, and has become one of the most important branches of national park work.

"There is no place in the world where the erosional work of running water is illustrated so well or has resulted in such beautiful and majestic forms as in the Grand Canyon. Nowhere are the results of alpine glaciation more strongly shown than in the Yosemite and Glacier National Parks.

"It has been said that going from Bryce Canyon through Zion Canyon into the depths of Grand Canyon, a visitor may examine rock formations which represent nearly every period in the geological history of the earth. In many national parks there are fossil imprints that unfold a remarkable history of ancient life. The trained observer, the ranger naturalist, interprets these phenomena for the often untrained but highly interested visitor."

CUBANS SEEK CUT IN SUGAR TARIFF

HAVANA, Cuba, June 13 (By U. P.)—A measure authorizing the Government formally to ask the United States to reduce its tariff on sugar from this country, in accord with the reciprocity treaty, will be considered by the Cuban Congress next week, Dr. Juan Cronlier, author of the bill, announced yesterday.

As the measure is popular with the public and with Congress, it is expected to be passed immediately, and go to President Machado for signature. Cuban sugar already enjoys a substantial preferential rate in the United States tariff, but producers here point out that they are still unable to dispose of their product at a profit because of the record-breaking low price now in existence.

EUROPEAN TOURIST TRAFFIC ON DECLINE

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Although steamship companies are making a strong bid in lowered rates for American tourist travel to foreign countries, this year the State Department passport division figures show a sharp decrease for the first time in eight years.

It estimated that 156,715 new and renewed passports will be issued by June 30, a decrease of more than 50,000 as compared with last year. In May of this year 24,031 new passports were issued as compared with 43,227 in May, 1930.

CHILE PLANS BUDGET CUT

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 12 (By U. P.)—The Government plans additional economies in the national budget of $17,400,000 this year in order to avoid a deficit, the Minister of Finance announced yesterday. Federal revenue for the first five months this year, however, showed a surplus of $1,080,000, with a reduction of $15,000,000 in expenditures over the same period last year.

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JUDGES ASSAIL WEAKNESSES OF JURISPRUDENCE

Declare Social Reforms Best Adjusted Out of Criminal Courts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 13—Criminal jurisprudence was weighed and found wanting by judges speaking before the National Probation Association Friday. The attack was led by Judge Carl B. Hyatt of the Juvenile Court at Asheville, N. C., and by Judge Herbert G. Cochran of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court of Norfolk, Va.

Judge Hyatt, speaking at the twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of the association, characterized the legal system employed in juvenile courts as archaic. Advancement in social problems is not made through courts but through those agencies that readjust and train the individual, he declared. The juvenile court should understand first of all the child and the situation, and secondly the agencies best suited for remaking that particular child, he said. The juvenile court, the speaker continued, should be stripped of all established customs which do not have a particular bearing on the immediate needs of those it is serving.

The same thought was stressed earlier in the day by Judge Cochran, who described before 300 probation workers from every state in the Union the handicap of meting out justice according to the methods of past centuries. The homicide rate in the United States, he pointed out, is four times that of Australia and Africa, nine times that of Norway, 10 times that of Great Britain, 13 times that of Canada, 23 times that of Holland, and 40 times that of Switzerland.

Probation, he declared, is the greatest step forward in criminal jurisprudence in a century.

"Not only is it far more satisfactory in its results from a social standpoint but it is far less expensive," Judge Cochran said. It costs from $15 to $18 yearly to supervise a person on probation, whereas it costs from $400 to $500 to keep a person in a penal institution for a year. In the case of adults on probation, the individual is a productive member of the community supporting himself and his family."

A plea for state participation in probation work was made by Charles L. Ghute, general secretary of the association. Local control and initiative granted by state laws to local judges have brought nothing but variety and inadequate standards, he said.

"A few judges who are social workers by experience or inclination have developed good probation service, but a great majority are unable to do so," Mr. Chute said. "Social agencies are often discouraged at the failure of probation to secure trained personnel and are urging that the probation be placed outside of court, preferably in a state controlled agency.

"The economic conditions of the last year have created a tremendous employment problem with the result that courts and institutions have been taxed to the utmost to handle the number of cases presented to them," Mr. Chute said. "Probation departments have been given more cases than they can deal with adequately and now their work is doubled or tripled.

"No probation officer can handle satisfactorily more than 50 cases at a time. Records show that probation officers are today handling anywhere from several hundred to over 1000 cases at a time. This means that it is utterly impossible to carry on good standards of work and that probation, instead of being a form of careful, individual treatment for the purpose of enabling the delinquent to correct his manner of living, becomes a farce.

"It seems difficult for the average community to understand the dangers of the present situation. Hundreds of first offenders in all parts of our country are not receiving the kind of help which will enable them to get a new and better start in life. Ten years from now, unless these conditions are remedied, we may expect to reap from this treatment an increased number of criminals and an unparalleled crime situation.

The attendance of 60 federal probation officers headed by Joel R. Moore, probation supervisor of the Department of Justice, was a feature of the convention which precedes the opening here Monday of the National Conference of Social Work and allied groups.

Textile Leader Asserts Future Is Promising

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 17 (AP)—B. B. Gossett of Charlotte, first vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, told the Southern Textile Association last night that the textile industry has "undergone a general overhauling in fundamentals this year" and that this fact affords "a real basis for confidence in the future."

The textile industry, the speaker said, probably has felt the "present period of depression more acutely than any other industry." While the end is not yet in sight, he said, "there are good grounds for hoping that the worst is in the past."

"Our basic raw materials," Mr. Gossett said, "are now at a point where further shrinkage seems improbable so that the industry will not be confronted with further serious inventory adjustments. It has also been definitely demonstrated that production can be kept in proper balance and a majority of the mills have in fact adopted the policy of regulating production to present and prospective demands."

The speaker criticized what he termed "those obstinate individuals who continue unashamed in pursuing a policy of unenlightened selfishness by operating to capacity under any and all conditions, cutting prices when not justified, and trying generally to profit at the expense of their neighbors." This group, he said, represented about 15 per cent of the industry, but "it is powerful enough to keep the industry in a temporary state of demoralization."

He said the tax rates of southern states were higher than those of New England states, and called for "rigid economy and businesslike administration of the affairs" of southern states. He urged the association members to cooperate in sending "honest and competent men, who have the good of their state and industry at heart," to the general assemblies.

More than 5,000,000 spindles in this country have been dismantled in the last few years, he said, and practically all of these were in New England states. He predicted that at least 2,000,000 more spindles would have to be scrapped before the industry can right itself on a stabilized basis.

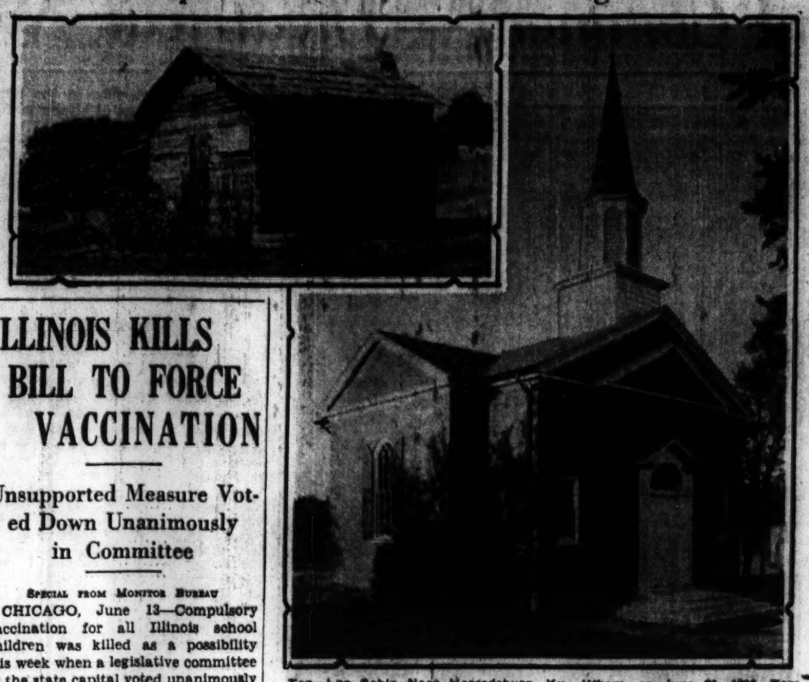
"I can't help but believe," he said, "that the South and not New England may be called upon for this tremendous sacrifice. But we must face this possible crisis with renewed courage and with a firm resolve that it shall not happen."

EXPERT SAYS DOLE NO CURE FOR SLUMP

PHILADELPHIA, June 12 (AP)—Unemployment insurance cannot solve the current economic depression, or even alleviate to any great extent the unemployment situation, Dr. Henry J. Loman, professor of insurance at the University of Pennsylvania, asserted last night. Successful insurance rests on a sound actuarial basis, he said. But "a large part of unemployment risk is not capable of any measurement and unemployment losses of great magnitude have already occurred," he declared.

He added that an adequate program with careful analysis of causes of unemployment, registration of unemployed and a government system of financing unemployment might cope with similar situations in the future.

Temple Enshrines Lincoln Wedding Cabin



Top—Log Cabin Near Harrodsburg, Ky., Where, on June 28, 1806, Tom Lincoln and Nancy Hanks Were Married. Bottom—Church of Colonial Design That Has Been Built Around the Original Cabin and Dedicated as a Memorial to Abraham Lincoln and His Parents.

ILLINOIS KILLS BILL TO FORCE VACCINATION

Unsupported Measure Voted Down Unanimously in Committee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 13—Compulsory vaccination for all Illinois school children was killed as a possibility this week when a legislative committee at the state capital voted unanimously against it.

The proposed measure came up in a bill requiring vaccination as a prerequisite for admission to school and also granting authority to local health officials to vaccinate the inmates of all the State's charitable, penal and other institutions.

The bill proposed a marked advance in compulsory medication, as under present law in this State enforced vaccination of school children is not provided for under any condition. Parents may choose to have their child stay out of school for a short period rather than submit to vaccination.

Under these circumstances a demand for universal vaccination of all attending school, including the teachers, met with opposition from a number of sources. When the bill was called up before the Judiciary Committee of the House, representatives of homeopathic physicians, of osteopaths, of several medical freedom societies, were on hand to protest.

To the general astonishment of the opposition, no one appeared to speak for the bill as the chairman of the Judiciary Committee opened the hearing. On finding no arguments to be made in behalf of the bill, the chairman of the committee turned in inquiry to the members of his committee. A motion was made that it "do not pass." On a roll-call vote, the committee stood 10 to 2 in favor of the motion.

Manufacturers Act On Prince's Advice

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (By T. P.)—The advice tendered by the Prince of Wales to British manufacturers to establish branch factories in countries imposing high tariff walls against foreign manufactured goods has met with a favorable reception in British commercial circles here.

It is felt, however, that if the Prince's advice were followed on a grand scale by British manufacturers in general it might prove a double-edged weapon inasmuch as British labor would not fail to denounce it as tending to increase unemployment in the United Kingdom.

In Argentina, the Prince's advice has already been taken—or forestalled—by many prominent British concerns, such as Crosse & Blackwell, Lever Brothers, J. E. Atkinson, and others. There are indications that their initiative will be followed in the near future by other manufacturers of goods enjoying a large sale in this country. It is doubtful, however, if their enterprise would meet with universal approval in the event of any of their articles "made in Argentina" finding their way into the home market.

American manufacturers of motor tires, tooth pastes, and other well-known commodities have not been slow to follow the example of the British, and now produce their goods "behind the tariff wall."

BRAZIL HAS BUDGET SURPLUS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, June 13 (By U. P.)—The Federal Government had a surplus of $3,226,736 over all expenses at the end of the first quarter of 1931, the Foreign Office announced yesterday.

Tiny Cabin Where Nancy Hanks Became Mrs. Lincoln Dedicated

Notables From Many Sections Gather at Harrodsburg, Ky., to Pay Honor to Parents of the 'Preserver of the Union'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRODSBURG, Ky., June 13—"Through the union of hearts, God will bless our country."

Whether or not the Rev. Jesse Head, the Methodist minister who married Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks in a little backwoods cabin a few miles west of here on June 12, 1806, actually gave expression to this thought, obviously an agency which later was to play a vital part in the preservation of the Union here, had its human critics. A representative of the President of the United States acknowledged that fact at the dedication of the "Lincoln Marriage Temple" yesterday, when thousands of Kentuckians and notables from other states gathered in Pioneer Memorial state Park here.

Prof. Edward Saxon of Transylvania College, which had its origin in another log cabin 10 miles from here 100 years ago, but those prophetic words in the mouth of Jesse Head, the circuit riding deacon, when he and his college players reenacted that now historic pioneer wedding before a radio microphone in the identical cabin, now inclosed in a little brick building fashioned after the early churches in Kentucky, Jesse Head may have uttered such a thought, but probably he would have been as surprised as Thomas Lincoln or his bride if anyone had told him that 125 years later a member of the President's Cabinet, a United States Senator, the Governor of the State, representatives of other governors, congressmen and various notables would gather to celebrate the backwoods wedding which he was that day performing.

The tiny log cabin, now sheltered from the weather, like the cabin of the President's nativity near Hodgenville, 40 miles west of here, is hardly higher than an ordinary Iowa corn crib. But it is built of solid chestnut and oak squared logs carefully dovetailed at the corners, and chinked originally with the hard baking red clay of the encircling fields. Yet here history had its origin. "The lowly became the lofty," as William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, said in his dedicatory address.

Nancy Hanks would have been "mighty proud of the gathering at the celebration of her wedding anniversary. She might have wondered why Richard Berry's cabin had been moved to Harrodsburg, there in the shadow of Fort Harrod, whose abandoned stockade she doubtless recalled seeing when she came there to visit "Aunt Lucy" Hanks.

Yes, how Nancy would have revised in the lovely costumes of the anniversary guests and in the profusion of flowers, such flowers as she, alas, never had time to raise. She might have married, too, at the little log house "standing house" erected over Dan Berry's cabin. Why a church? The answer is, wrote D. M. Hutson, editor of the Harrodsburg Herald, in a brochure issued especially for this occasion, that "the church is the sacrament that between man and wife and God, their creator and preserver."

The churchlike structure was the thought of Frederick L. Morgan, architect of Lexington, who conceived it as being the most appropriate atmosphere for the preservation of this cabin, a lowly thing of logs and mud, but a perfect symbol of democracy.

"Everything that belongs to Lincoln belongs to the nation," said Flem D. Sampson, Governor of Kentucky, in his address at the ceremonies, which constitutes another reason for the preservation of this tiny pioneer home, and also for the establishment of two "Lincoln rooms" in the mansion museum simultaneously opened within the grounds of the pioneer memorial park.

It was a day of celebration in Harrodsburg, the oldest town in Kentucky and the only colonial town west of the Alleghanies. The Governor had declared it a state holiday. Thursday night, when a portrait of Lincoln by Clifton J. Long of New York was presented to the museum, tributes were paid the emancipator by Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, the historian, from Boston; Koss F. Lockbridge, Indiana state historian; Dr. William Lowe Bryan, president of Indiana University; William H. Townsend of Lexington, Ky., who is considered the greatest living Lincoln authority, and by other distinguished visitors.

Mrs. Edmund Burke Ball of Muncie, Ind., gave the "Marriage Temple" to Kentucky to preserve in perpetuity this physical reminder and evidence of the good name of a great man's parents.

Librarians Hear New War Would Bankrupt World

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O., June 13—Bearing home with them the warning from Col. Leonard P. Ayres, economist, that the world could not possibly finance another major war, several hundred delegates to the twenty-third convention of the Special Libraries Association ended their sessions here today.

Miss Alta B. Claflin, librarian of the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank, was elected president of the association for the coming year before adjournment. She will succeed Miss Margaret Reynolds of Milwaukee, librarian of the First Wisconsin National Bank. Joseph A. Conforti of Chicago, assistant librarian of the Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Company, was reelected vice-president.

Colonel Ayres, economist for the Cleveland Trust Company, pointed out the oft-repeated fallacy that wars stimulate business.

"We hear it said often that another world war would stimulate business, create new demands for manufactured products, lift agricultural and other commodity prices to new heights, and would put thousands of unemployed men to work. There was never any greater fallacy than that theory.

"It is true that there is a mad frenzy of activity during war, and that tremendous sums of public money are spent. But there is always a time of reckoning and inevitably wars must be paid for by someone. Half the world today is struggling with a war debt. It will be decades before it is paid off.

"Another war would leave the whole world bankrupt."

The library delegates left Cleveland by boat for Detroit and will spend a day in that city inspecting the Detroit Public Library and special library institutions of the city.

CAPONE INDICTED WITH 68 OTHERS

CHICAGO, June 12 (AP)—Alphonse Capone and 68 other defendants, many of them members of his liquor and gambling syndicate, were indicted today by a federal grand jury for conspiracy to violate the national prohibition law.

The indictments charge members of Capone's gang with 5000 offenses. The Government cited 19 overt acts. It must prove at least one to obtain a conviction.

Lindberghs to Be Well Prepared For Meeting Any Emergencies

Automatic Release of Bundle Containing Collapsible Rubber Boat Equipped With Necessities Would Follow Dive Into the Sea

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh are taking every precaution to insure success of their projected flight to the Orient. The most ingenious is in case their plane dove into the sea. They would merely swim to the surface and find a bundle already floating there in which are means of sustenance, transportation and even communication with the world.

Undoing this bundle, which is automatically released from a tail compartment when the plane submerges, they will inflate the outer wrapping, which is a collapsible rubber boat. Inflation is effected by a bottle of compressed air.

Climbing into the boat they will find a mast and sail, emergency rations and a radio set capable of communication about 500 miles in the day time and 3000 miles at night. The set is both crash proof and watertight.

The Lindberghs will carry two radio sets, one for use in the plane with a range from 3000 to 7000 miles, and the other the emergency set for use in case of accident afield or afloat. The emergency set was built a little more than a year ago at Miami, and was tested by being dropped from the top of a hangar onto a concrete runway and then submerged for 24 hours. Still dripping, it was tested and found to be in perfect condition.

In telling of the radio equipment to be carried on the Oriental flight, H. C. Leuteritz, head of the communications department of Pan American Airways, for which Colonel Lindbergh is technical adviser, revealed that the Lindberghs had been practicing the wireless code for about three months.

When they started, he said, Colonel Lindbergh could send and receive about 10 words a minute, having had to learn something about wireless in the army. His wife started at scratch. Now they both can receive 17 words a minute and send a little faster.

The Lindberghs practiced both with an actual radio set, picking up messages from ships at sea, and with a vacuum tube practice apparatus at home, each alternately sending and receiving. For more than a month they worked at this for about two hours, three evenings a week, but as their proficiency increased they reduced the practice time.

During all his flight Colonel Lindbergh will keep in touch by air with Pan American Airways. The company will keep him informed of ships in his course so that he may ask them before he reaches them about weather conditions. It also will inform the ships that Colonel Lindbergh is approaching and that communication should be slowed down from the usual speed of about 25 words a minute to meet the ability of the Lindberghs.

The emergency radio set was devised by Mr. Leuteritz at the suggestion of Colonel Lindbergh for possible use on the company's South American air lines. It never has been used, however, so when Colonel Lindbergh decided on the flight to the Orient he ordered it installed in his plane and helped in inventing the release compartment.

A model plane was built, equipped with a trap in the upper surface of the rear fuselage, and was "crashed" in a tank of water. The dummy radio set used for the test popped out as the model submerged and floated on the miniature waves.

Naval Navigation Manual for Lindbergh

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—A new naval navigation manual has been offered Col. Charles A. Lindbergh to help with his flight to the Orient.

Navy hydrographic officers said Colonel Lindbergh was welcome to use it and any other aids in their possession. The manual contains tables for a "short method" of obtaining lines of position, devised by Commander Maurice R. Pierce when he was navigator of the dirigible Los Angeles.

Of proven value for both surface and aerial navigation, the tables are being issued to vessels of the United States fleet.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

A. Warner Hurlbut, Seaford, L. I., N. Y.
Jane K. Westberlow, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Mrs. Martha Nänmann, Dresden, Ger.
Mrs. Grace Eggleston, New Britain, Conn.
Miss Evelyn King, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Katherine C. Tedrahn, Elmhurst, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth Thomson, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Florence Z. Houck, Kirkwood, Mo.
Mrs. Louise S. Castle, Kirkwood, Mo.
Arthur H. Linder, Dalton, Mass.
Ida C. Windfield, Providence, R. I.
Edith Grant, Newton Highlands, Mass.
Ruth A. Carl, Kingston, N. Y.
Beatrice Yuckman, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Daisybelle H. Cox, Coral Gables, Fla.
Mrs. Hal M. Slemons, Arcadia, Calif.
Hal M. Slemons, Arcadia, Calif.
Mrs. Isabelle Weeks, Winnetka, Ill.
Mrs. Minnie S. Hirsch, Long Beach, Calif.
Max Hirsch, Long Beach, Calif.
Bertha F. Hirsch, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Allie L. Saunders, Cortland, N. Y.
Mrs. Sarah L. Loomis, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Sarah L. Frankel, Ridgefield, Conn.
Mrs. Reka Ward, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Mrs. Bessie M. Keplinger, Lancaster, Pa.
Mrs. Fannie B. Loeffler, Lancaster, Pa.
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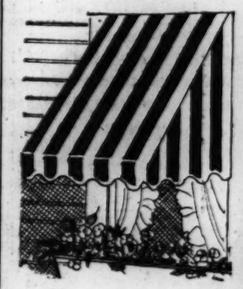
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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

'Forgotten Print Makers'

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

SO LARGELY are exhibitions of etchings and lithographs by nineteenth century artists confined to a little round of well-known names that the showing now assembled in the print gallery of the New York Public Library will have for many persons all the aspect of novelty. Under the inviting title of "Forgotten Print Makers" this selection has been mounted by the library's curator of prints, Frank Weitenkampf. He neatly explains away his own designation of the show in these words: "The conception is so relative. Is anyone really absolutely forgotten? One can quibble at length over that point . . . They may be remembered by some but not by all, but none are remembered everywhere or by everyone in the field of prints." Possibly the curator did not seek to take the edge off that provocative word, "forgotten," by including the work of several artists whose names are frequently mentioned today in books and articles—Raffaelli, Boninton, Desboutin, Nanteuil, Vanderhoof, Barye—but the whole enterprise emerges agreeably as a game to be played by the visitor: "I know that man's work well," or "This man had remarkable ability; curious that I have never seen his things before."

* * *

In keeping with the spirit of Mr. Weitenkampf's little game, let us take these artists as they come in a circuit of the room, starting with Desboutin. His drypoint portraits are so penetratingly seen that one lingers a great while before his characterizations, interested alike in his personages and in his craftsmanship. He conveys to us the intensity of Daumier's outlook on things in his portrait of that masterdraftsman. Daumier's hair starts back from his head in thick strands, each rampant under Desboutin's plastic modeling of the shadows. Upon the matlike background he lavished an attention that does not draw notice for its own sake yet provides a rich setting for the subject's head. The accuracy of Desboutin's vision is proved by the repeated likeness he secures in different poses of the same subject. He sums up a dominant trait of a sitter in fleeting pose—Degas's standoffishness and Renoir's absorption in something outside himself.

* * *

Varied were the experiments of H. Guerrard. His snow scenes were done in several ways. A mill theme appears in black-and-white in daylight illumination, and in blue, with a moon added, as a nocturne. We see Guerrard bending closely over one of his trial proofs, beside his press, in two states of an etching by N. Goeneutte, and a further presentation shows the experimental one dressed for the boulevards, his neatly pointed beard seemingly still atwitch with curiosity. Raffaelli's reticent use of color in his etchings, long esteemed by collectors who like autumnal spots on their walls, are here in variety, exemplifying the purposeful use he could make of his seemingly casual and wandering line in building up forms of solid appearance. Here, too, is one of his pencil notations of a hill-top incident—just a man and two dogs progressing slowly toward a distant town—set down with that finality and ease that is the despair and inspiration at once of those less gifted and practiced. Just a few marks on a piece of paper, and the essence of the scene is recorded, to be amplified later in an etching at the artist's leisure.

A forerunner of Forain was A. Hervier—the same loose yet significant use of line, the same summary accentuation of characterizing elements in the features of his personages, the same detachment where some artists might insist upon the miseries of the humble. Hervier delights in brilliant juxtapositions of lights and darks, and in conveying the movement of woman and children walking. He enriches the lighter areas of some of his compositions with a seemingly nonchalant spatter that still has an air of being just correct. In fact, this etcher is one of those favored individuals who seem always to be right, instinctively.

Lithographs by Jules Dupré partake of this painter's melodious long and flowing line, and his skittering use of the pencil lets points of light into his every stroke. Astonishing was the patient craftsmanship and command of a great variety of graphic symbols in the work of Paul Huet. Rodolph Bresdin's imaginative and mystical tendencies may well have proved an inspiration to Redon. A Poe-like imagination and a tireless industry are in combination here. So intense was his cultivation of every spot on his copper that one breathes easier in turning to the spacious compositions of A. Appian, for whom a tree, a road, a man and a dog sufficed as material for a picture.

Then there is Veyrassat, master of horses, delighting to picture them at work and at play; Chauvel's sympathetic renderings into lithograph of paintings by Troyon and Decamps, Barye's lithographs of lions and bears that he was later to translate into bronzes filled with action, Bodmer's conveyance of the hush of the primeval forest, DeLemud's histrionic tableaus of musicians and military personages, Menzel's brilliant exercises on the lithographic stone with brush and scraper, and the velvety blacks of C. A. Vanderhoof's drypoint river scenes. Many another print is there in this collection to be studied and returned to. Here and there is special cause for pleasure, such as an open page of Carl Bodmer's notebook, with bears in a dozen ludicrous positions in trees, and a sumptuous pencil sketch by A. Mauve setting down broadly the values of a landscape at twilight.

Of Many Things

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

REPERTORY is looming continually larger on the horizon as a solution for many of the difficulties of theatrical producing today in the United States. Lawrence Langner, a member of the board of directors of the Theater Guild of New York, is to experiment individually this summer in his own theater, the Country Playhouse, in Westport, Conn., beginning July 1. Rollo Peters is to design the settings for first offering, a revival of Dion Boucicault's melodrama, "The Streets of New York," and play the leading rôle. At lest three plays are to be ready for performance when the theater opens. Upon the success of the experiments depends a transfer of the enterprise to New York next season. The company includes Fanio Marinoff, Dorothy Gish, Armino Marshall, Winifred Lenihan, Jessie Busley, Romaney Brent, Moffat Johnson, Frank Conlan, A. P. Kaye and Sam Wren.

"Daddy Long Legs"

Janet Gaynor, appearing once more in one of the winsome Cinderella rôles upon which her following was built, has a film that is sure to please that following in "Daddy Long Legs," the story of an orphan girl's rise to wealth and marriage with her fairy godfather, who is unknown to her as a benefactor until the end, when in true romantic style she finds that her duty and inclination are one after all. Warner Baxter is as agreeable as usual as the benefactor. Una Merkel as the heroine's chum adds to the fun. A whirlwind of comic mishaps centers about the exploits of Freddie Perkins, played by a new boy actor, Kendall McComas. Others in the interesting cast include Effie Elisler, Elizabeth Patterson, Claude Gillingwater and Louise Closser Hale.

Thought Quality in the Voice

In response to many requests, Emma Dunn has republished in a booklet the articles she wrote for these columns under the general title of "Thought Quality in the Voice." Some changes and additions have been made to this material by Miss Dunn as a result of further consideration of the simplest fundamental way of presenting her instruction to students. Because of her conviction that agreeable, expressive speech is to be desired by everybody, she does not address herself exclusively to stage and screen players. Many of her illustrations, naturally, are drawn from her long stage experience, particularly under such sticklers for good speaking as Richard Mansfield and David Belasco.

"The Green Pastures" to Tour

Rowland Stebbins, producer of Marc Connelly's "The Green Pastures," is completing plans for sending the original company on a tour of the United States as the 16-months New York run draws to a close. It is expected that several years will be required to cover the tour that has already been mapped out in response to requests from many communities. The temptation to recruit several companies has been resisted, because the manager feels that the full value of the piece can be brought out only by the present cast, and because the play is of itself of such a character that it should not decline in interest with the passing of time. It is believed that "The Green Pastures" will become a hardy perennial on tour, perhaps another "Ben-Hur," which was sure of its audience in every city visited for 20 years.

Prospects of the "Road"

New York theatrical producers are expressing renewed hope of a revival of the "road" next season, as a result of the reports of good receipts by Jane Cowl and Ethel Barrymore on their recent tours, and announcements from Theater Guild agencies that subscription lists have expanded in various cities. It is generally agreed that the day when a mediocre production could be sent on tour is definitely over. Only plays that are good of their kind, preferably with players who are known outside of New York in some leading rôles, can expect to draw paying audiences.

Current News Reels

Views in action of Tommy Armour, who last week won the British open golf championship, are in the current news reels. Other items include pictures of Colonel Lindbergh testing the airship in which he and Mrs. Lindbergh purpose to fly the great circle to China, an interview with Chancellor Heinrich Bruening of Germany, General Pershing in brief remarks opening the American exhibit at the French Colonial Exhibition in Paris, scenes in Annapolis at the Naval Academy Commencement, and glimpses of a penguin colony in London.

Camera Wit

An exhibition of unusual photographs having to do with the film studios, made by Irving Browning, continues until the middle of June at the Motion Picture Club, New York City. Mr. Browning has a piquant way of avoiding the obvious in his "portraits" of screen personages, for he gathers within the range of his lens souvenirs characteristic of these individuals, rather than the people you expect to see represented. His Carl Laemmle is a row of children's alphabet blocks arranged to spell the slogan "It Can Be Done." Jack Alicoate is represented in part by a telephone receiver reposing on his desk. Now we know why some of these gentlemen are so difficult to reach on the 'phone, though their secretaries land us every time. The Warner Brothers are depicted from the knees down, "Roxy" is a radio microphone, the Censor is a mammoth pair of scissors. Mr. Browning discovers interesting new photographic patterns in the film laboratories—sometimes combining several phases of a theme in a single print by means of multiple exposures, as in his kaleidoscopic impressions of Broadway cinema advertisements at night, a Hollywood première and a tribute to Lauste, pioneer of sound recording on film.

Herkomer Exhibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Munich, Ger.

AN INTERESTING exhibition of the work of Prof. Sir Hubert von Herkomer is to be opened on July 1 in the little town of Landsberg, on the River Lech, about 35 miles west of Munich.

Although Herkomer lived by far the greater part of his life in England, and there acquired fame, titles and honor, he was a Bavarian by birth, and never forgot the beautiful Suabian country of his childhood. The "Mutterturm," a tower which he built at Landsberg in memory of his mother, testifies to the depth and permanence of those first early impressions.

The future painter was born in 1849, in the village of Waal, near Landsberg, his father being a wood-carver of no mean talent. In 1857 the family emigrated to England, where for many years young Herkomer's life was a hard struggle. He began his art training at the school of art in Southampton, studied under Echtler in Munich, in 1856, and at South Kensington under Frederick Walker, whose influence can be traced in his early works. In 1869 he exhibited for the first time at the Royal Academy. "The Last Muster," shown at the Academy in 1875, established his position as an artist of distinction He was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1879, and an academician in 1890; an Associate of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors in 1893, and a full member in 1894. In 1885 he succeeded John Ruskin as Slade professor of fine arts at Oxford He received the honorary degree of D. C. L. at Oxford, was decorated with the commandership of the Royal Victorian Order, and later was knighted.

Herkomer visited the United States in 1882, 1883 and 1885, when he painted a number of portraits, and delivered lectures on art in Boston and New York. His versatility was extraordinary. He exhibited a considerable number of remarkable portraits, figure subjects and landscapes, in oil and water color, besides producing striking results as a worker in enamel, as an etcher, mezzotint engraver and illustrative draftsman. He also exercised a far-reaching influence on art education through the Herkomer School, which he founded at Bushey (Hertfordshire, England) in 1883, and for which he gave his services as director for 21 years.

Herkomer's best work is his portraits, among the best known of which are "Miss Grant," "The Lady in White," "Tennyson," "Browning," "Richard Wagner," "Ruskin" and "General Booth." He also made a special feature of large portrait groups, such as "The Chapel of the Charterhouse," in the Tate Gallery, London. These vaguely recall certain characteristics of the seventeenth century Dutch school.

Two pictures of the local authorities of Landsberg were presented by Herkomer to the town, and Lady Herkomer recently presented several more works. These, with a few more pictures presented by friends of the painter in the locality, were made the nucleus of a small permanent Herkomer Exhibition which was opened in the town last year. The exhibition, which will be opened in July for three months will be far larger and more elaborate. Pictures from a number of different towns in Germany will be among the exhibits, as well as a few from England.

Great Berlin Art Exhibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berlin

THE first part of the Grosse Berliner Kunstausstellung (the Great Berlin Art Exhibition) was opened in May in the Schloss Bellevue in the Tiergarten. This exhibition is held yearly by the committee of the United Association of Sculptors, Painters and Architects of Berlin, and contains in the spring session oil paintings and sculpture, and in the autumn water colors, pastels, drawings and statuettes.

One room contains the exhibits of the members of the Vereinigung, "Die Abstracten" (International Union of Expressionists, Futurists, Cubists and Constructionists). Here are presented social themes. Formal relationship connects these groups with the so-called November group, whose paintings occupy two rooms. Here individual artists stand out more clearly from the crowd than among the "Abstracten." Jawlensky, of the old guard of Expressionists, is represented, also the Cubist César Klein. The construction of his landscape of Ischia is unique. A holy-Nugy, the scenic artist, shows a composition which attracts by its rhythm. One of the most pleasing pictures of this group is the jolly "Badebetrieb auf Capri" (Bathing Exercise at Capri) by Heinrich Ehmsen. Anneliese Braun exhibits a head of a Chinese. A fine character study is shown by the painter Segal, in a portrait of his wife.

The "Verein der Künstlerinnen zu Berlin" (the Society of Women Artists) is represented by two delightful pictures of children—"Das Karussell" (the Merry-go-Round) and "Zwei Müdchen." (Two Girls) by Haensgen-Dingkuhn, and also by two excellent still-life groups by Maria Preussner, which if somewhat in the Cézanne manner are nevertheless individual. The Altmeister Hans Baluschek is prominent in the older generation of Berlin painters. He is a painter of cities and of their social problems.

Among the sculpture one is astonished by a torso by Walter Lemcke. The animated movement of the body is charming. The porcelain modeler, Max Esser, is showing an animal group in white Meissner porcelain. A plaster cast is shown of the large bust of Heinrich Heine—the original of which is in bronze—by Curt Harald Isenstein. Among the wood sculptors Rathlee-Keilmann's "Sinnende Mädchen" (the Musing Girl) stands out. The childlike characteristics are charmingly portrayed. A large "Saint Christopher," by Koch, shows Barlach's influence.

The New McGraw-Hill Building

Symmetry, Light, Color

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

MANHATTAN'S tumultuous sky line has taken on during the last few months a new note in the bluish-green skyscraper that is now nearing completion on West Forty-second Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. The building provides a dominant mass in itself, being a block in depth and 468 feet high. Viewed from any angle it has a quality that is none too common in the city's larger structures—symmetry. This shapeliness [illegible] with the color element that is in the form of blue-green [illegible] belts between the [illegible] windows, drawn [illegible] points of vantage [illegible] on Hudson [illegible] and [illegible] on the New Jersey side.

The McGraw-Hill organization occupying [illegible] building (which [illegible] feet) will be the principal tenant. Within this [illegible] is the Graw Hill Publishing Company, publisher of 24 [illegible] engineering [illegible] ture has been [illegible] Forty-second Street [illegible] Starrett Brothers [illegible] architect is [illegible] mond Hood, [illegible] York. The steel [illegible] was designed by [illegible] Engineers, Inc.

Wise Economy

In designing the [illegible] took full recognition [illegible] tions of modern [illegible] abandoned all the [illegible] making a building [illegible] supported by its [illegible] only of band [illegible] spaces, admitting [illegible] ural illumination [illegible] belts of blue-green [illegible] ments of the [illegible] lions that are [illegible] painted greenish [illegible] melt into the [illegible] variety to [illegible] increasing [illegible] ing for walls. For [illegible] tion, the narrow [illegible] steel window [illegible] light green. Thus Mr. [illegible] originality and daring have taken a new outlet, not so long after New Yorkers had become used to his innovating black building with its gold crown, designed by him for the American Radiator Company on Fortieth Street, opposite Bryant Park.

Balanced Proportions

Setbacks occur at the seventh, eleventh, sixteenth and thirty-second stories. The variety of the height of these setbacks, with the effect of a central tower rising from a broad base, contributes to the good effect of composition by introducing the element of variety of shapes into the repeated rhythms. The penthouse inclosure for water tanks is treated as a single form, related to the whole structure while providing a variation of shape. Another set of tanks has been installed part way up the tower.

From the second to the eighth floor, inclusive, a total floor load of 349 pounds per square foot is indicated. Of this total 250 pounds will be live load; 72 pounds for 8-inch cinder-concrete floor slab, 15 pounds for 3-inch cinder fill and 12 pounds for a 1-inch cement floor finish, all of which constitutes 99 pounds of dead load per square foot. Above the eighth floor 120 pounds of live load per square foot is indicated, and 69 pounds dead load; six pounds of plaster will be used, but the concrete flooring will be lighter. Because of the manufacturing uses of the structure, the steel construction is heavy enough to carry 55 stories of an office building.

Gravity System Protection

On the thirty-second and thirty-third floors are to be executive offices and a large conference room, [illegible] by means of [illegible] construction [illegible] points of vantage [illegible] left free of columns. The area of the final setback is 130x85½, [illegible] on the New Jersey side.

The building occupies a ground area of 27,846 square feet. Its [illegible] modern means for enjoying [illegible] will make it possible to [illegible] the [illegible] composing room on the seventh floor [illegible] the pressroom on the ground floor, [illegible] factory on the fifth, permitting [illegible] the gravity system of [illegible] The [illegible] also [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Music of the World—Theatrical News

Russian Opera in London

By EDWIN EVANS

LONDON

SIX operas which a Russian company from Paris is presenting at the Lyceum Theater under the artistic guidance of Sir Thomas Beecham might almost have been specially chosen for the purpose of exemplifying the stages through which Russian opera passed in the nineteenth century.

They are not being produced in chronological sequence; the oldest but one was chosen to open the series. This was Dargomijsky's "Russalka," which dates from 1856. Today the music seems surprisingly simple, but it is easy to understand why Dargomijsky was regarded as a pioneer. Compared with Glinka he might almost be a precursor of verismo, so closely does he study the dramatic requirements of his text. The part of the miller is a dramatic conception which must have administered quite a shock to Russian opera-goers of the period. It was sung on this occasion by Chaliapin, who owes to it some of his earliest triumphs. He imbued it with so much humanity that, though as a story the plot might creak upon its theatrical hinges, whilst he was on the stage one was prepared to accept it without question.

But it is not only by its dramatic quality that "Russalka" still holds its audience. There are many pages of real lyrical beauty. As an example we might cite the chorus of peasants, supported solely by a pipe-tune. The folk-idiom appears frequently and always appositely, so that the melodies do not seem to be dragged in, as sometimes happens in works based on folk song.

Ballet Acclaimed

The performance was generally good, though the greatness of Chaliapin's art is apt to disturb the balance in any cast. Mme. O. Slobodskaya, who is no stranger to London audiences, sang finely as Natasha, the unfortunate miller's daughter, but her "opposite number," M. Pozemkovsky, the Prince, has one of those somewhat hard tenor voices which Russians seem to appreciate better than listeners of other countries—a geographical nuance that one also notices with a certain type of soprano.

It was, however, no singer who shared with Chaliapin the major bursts of applause. That honor fell to the ballet, a very effective company of dancers directed by Boris Romanoff. In the second act they have a stately dance in which Felia Doubrovska, late of the Diaghileff ballet, appeared with distinction, followed by a wild gypsy ensemble. Of course, it was the latter that precipitated the applause and occasioned a repetition, but though effectively contrived, it did not demand as much style from the dancers as the quieter movement which had preceded it. The later ballet of the water-nixies was less happily inspired, but it is a difficult scene to present convincingly to a sophisticated modern audience.

The conductor of the company, Michel Steiman, who took charge of the first two operas, and yielded his baton to Sir Thomas Beecham for the third, gives the impression of a very capable and efficient master of routine rather than an inspired leader. Under him everything goes smoothly and with the required precision, but he is somewhat lenient to the singers, presumably through comradeship. As for the orchestra, British players can put all the necessary life into this Russian music, but only at the behest of a conductor whom they understand intimately, as they do Sir Thomas Beecham. As they played for M. Steiman one felt too often that they were not Russians.

"The Tsar's Bride"

The second evening was devoted to Rimsky-Korsakoff's "The Tsar's Bride," his most popular, perhaps even his loveliest opera. At least it contains some of his most beautiful vocal music. There are not many lyrical arias in the whole repertory of opera that compare with that of Marfa in the second act for sheer melodic glamour. The concerted numbers are contrived throughout with the kind of craftsmanship that does not advertise itself unduly, but is that of a master. Rimsky makes use of the old "Slava," which Moussorgsky had introduced nearly 30 years earlier into "Boris." In the interval somebody asked me "where he had heard that before." As my so-called modernism has sometimes brought suspicion on my intimacy with the classics, I could not resist referring him to Beethoven's Quartet in E minor, where the same psean is intoned in honor of Count Rasoumoffsky. Before the war there was talk in Russia of making it the national anthem in place of Lvoff's hymn, which lacks the Slavonic character.

For all the beauty of "The Tsar's Bride" I cannot altogether reject the thought that there was a touch of malice in Rimsky-Korsakoff's choice of libretto. The opera belongs to the decade which opened with "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci" and closed with "Tosca." Melodrama was the order of the day. Here was a libretto which provided an opportunity for an Intermezzo and that treasured legacy from earlier operas, a "mad scene." Can one not imagine him saying to himself, "Well, if people really want these things, I will show that they need not be done crudely," and setting to work to make this score so exquisitely refined that it seems little short of a misdemeanor to mention it in such company. But the recipe is there, nevertheless, and after all Rimsky-Korsakoff often proved himself a true "home du théâtre."

The singing was generally much better than—apart from Chaliapin—that of the previous evening had been. The company is rich in baritones and basses, but in M. Kaydanoff, who appeared as the merchant Sobakin, Marfa's father, we heard perhaps the best of them. The Marfa was Mme. N. Vetchor, and the Liubasha, Mme. S. Jacovleff, two singers who were not only individually very good but splendid foils to each other. M. V. Victoroff as Marfa's lover, Lykoff, produced a tenor voice that lacked nothing in volume and might have proved more acceptable in quality had it been used with more discretion. The other parts were well served, Griaznoi by G. Jurenieff, Maliuta by M. Gitovsky and Bomelius by N. Lavretzky.

"Prince Igor"

The third evening was made memorable by the reappearance of Sir Thomas Beecham, who had not conducted opera in London for some time. "Prince Igor," if not familiar in the fullest sense of the word, is not new to us. To me it is one of the two greatest works of the Russian repertory, but perhaps the importance I assign to Borodin in the evolution of modern music may to some extent be a personal idiosyncrasy. The performance was magnificently animated, and had remarkably few weak spots on the stage, considering how many pitfalls the opera presents.

The parts of Prince Galitzky and the Khan Kontchak were sung respectively by M. Steschenko and M. Gitovsky. Mme. Jacovleff appeared as Yaroslavna, and apart from some fine singing, contributed a brilliant bit of acting in her altercation with Galitzky. The lovely Oriental aria of Kontchakovna was finely sung by Mme. A. Rebone, but the other, equally beautiful, song of the Polovtsian girl was almost ruined by Mme. Patmagrian's inability to sing accurately an augmented second, which Léon Goossens, in the orchestra, mercilessly exposed each time he came in with the ritornello. M. T. Ritch sang Vladimir's aria creditably but without evoking enthusiasm. That precious pair of amiable scoundrels, Skoula and Eroshka, were ably portrayed by MM. Oksansky and Lavretzky. It is almost unnecessary to add, since we have already praised the ballet, that the famous dances were the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm. In the stalls a tall figure rose, excitedly voicing his pleasure in the whole performance. It was Chaliapin.

As usual, the Russian scenery and costumes, which make most other productions look dowdy in comparison, were an important contribution to the general success. Those of "Russalka" were by Korovin, and the splendor of the wedding scene was such as to cause the audience to interrupt with applause. The other two operas were staged by Bilibin, another great artist, who provided some similar thrills, though I confess that he has not weaned me from my affection for the more sober setting which Nicholas Roerich designed for "Prince Igor," and which seems on the whole better suited to the treatment of an epic. But this is quibbling. The succession of stage pictures was a feast for the eyes. Let that suffice.

Polish Composers Honored

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The President of the Republic, dignitaries of the state and of the musical world recently honored in the Warsaw Opera House three pioneers of modern Polish music. A fourth, Mieczyslaw Karlowicz, was represented by his music alone.

Twenty-five years ago these young composers—Karol Szymanowski, Ludomir Różycki and Grzegorz Fitelberg—joined to publish their compositions. Full of talent, enthusiasm and energy, they fought gallantly for the new ideas. Szymanowski and Różycki devoted themselves to composition, while Fitelberg turned his talent to the conductor's desk, where he has made known the new Polish contributions to music.

Szymanowski especially has won wide fame, and is now acknowledged to be one of the leading musicians of the world. His works are manifold and powerful. No musical form has remained untried by him, but it is in the symphony that his genius seems to find its most natural outlet. Like Chopin's, his work bears the imprint of his nationality and yet appeals to the world at large. His influence on contemporary Polish musicians is considerable, while a number of young composers have had the benefit of his teaching at one of the leading academies of music in Poland of which he is the head.

Ludomir Różycki has won most of his laurels on the operatic stage. His works, based chiefly on Polish subjects, are highly poppular, and his ballet "Pan Jwardowski" (the Polish "Faust") has been given with success on many European stages.

During the interlude the director of the art department in the state decorated the three musicians in the name of the President with the Order of Merit.

Two items of the program stand out with special prominence: the performance of Szymanowski's Violin Concerto by Bronislaw Huberman, and the rendering by the orchestra under Fitelberg's direction of the second scene of Szymanowski's ballet "Harnasie."

ALANOVA
Formerly of the Diaghileff Ballet, Who Will Appear Next Season in the United States.

Alanova in Paris

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

ALANOVA'S single Paris appearance at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées, May 18, was memorable not only for the beauty and good taste of her costumes and the sumptuousness of her settings, but also for its revelation of her striking individuality and her mastery of various techniques. There are traces of her Russian training, of her work in the Diaghileff Ballet and of her study with Mary Wigman, but her style is her own.

Her program was an artistic unit, yet it comprised numbers which varied widely in character. Included among them were "Agony," with a Wigman technique; "Diana," to a Serge Lifar choreography; an Iberian Suite, to a score of Manuel de Falla; "Jeanne d'Arc," an interpretation of Alanova's own conception; the fairy-like "Light in the Night," and "Galatea," arranged by Nijinska.

'Turkey Time'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Aldwych Theater, Tom Walls and Reginald Highley, Ltd., present "Turkey Time," a new farce in three acts by Ben Travers. The cast:

Ernestine Stoatt	Norma Varden
Louise Wheeler	Doreen Bendix
Edwin Stoatt	J. Robertson Hare
Mrs. Gather	Mary Brough
David Winterton	Ralph Lynn
Max Wheeler	Tom Walls
Rose Adair	Winifred Shotter
Warwick Westbourne	Archibald Batty
Luke Meate	Gordon James
Mrs. Pike	Ethel Coleridge
Mr. Tudball	George Barrett

The famous triumvirate of author and comedians, in the persons of Messrs. Ben Travers, Tom Walls and Ralph Lynn, is back again at the Aldwych in a piece of supreme, but exhilarating, nonsense. "Turkey Time" is not perhaps one of Mr. Travers's best inventions as to story and situation, but it serves to present old favorites in parts that fit them and brings the fine teamwork of the Aldwych farces into effective action. After an evening of hearty laughter it would be ungracious to ask for more.

The farce possesses a plot of sorts, which ambles amiably along familiar paths. There is, of course, a damsel in distress to be rescued from the clutches of hard-hearted landladies, and the pursuit of a histrionic adventurer by those two gay gallants, Mr. Tom Walls and Mr. Ralph Lynn.

The action is decidedly of the go-as-you-please order and suffers frequent interruption from the quick-fire back-chat of two or more members of the cast, drawn up in minstrel formation. Since in an entertainment of this nature the fun arises not so much from what the actors do and say as from how they do and say it, irrelevant interludes are all in the order of the day.

As to Mr. Walls, with his jolly air of enjoying himself hugely, and his disarming smile, and Mr. Lynn, master of comic trepidation and timid love-making, they handle their material, be it rough and tumble humor or brilliant sally, with a dexterity that commands our admiration and impels our mirth.

Conductors and Audiences

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK

CONDUCTORS, no matter who approves or disapproves, retain their own habits and cling to their own practices. They may, for a moment, change their methods and their policies in response to somebody's protest here, or to somebody's recommendation there; but, in the main, they refuse to surrender their preferences or to do what means a sacrifice of their individuality. Now and then an artist of remarkably obliging disposition will give in a little and will alter his way of doing things enough to check controversy among his listeners and to keep peace in the musical community, as when Arturo Toscanini, some of the Philharmonic-Symphony subscribers criticizing him for his neglect of American music, allowed a New York composer to be represented on one of his programs. But, as a rule, they proceed with the kind of works they know most about and with the style of interpretation they like best; as much as to declare, or confess, that if we want something different, we must look elsewhere.

The question, viewed fairly, turns less on the person who makes music than on the people for whom he makes it; for a musician is really a product not so much of his own studying and cogitating as he is of the attention and the applause of his audience. When, therefore, we point out a man as one whose directing of an orchestra or a chorus we fancy, we are but announcing about ourselves that we are such and such a type of listener. In speaking of him favorably, we take credit, whether larger or smaller the measure, for his career, and we lay claim to a share in the renown of his achievements.

For safety's sake, I am inclined to concede the greatest possible merit to all conductors of serious intent; aware that as sure as I begin to remark upon failings, I am simply inviting dispute with some of my friends in concert attendance, near by or distant. So the most I will do in the way of partisanship is to submit that some conductors are suited to this sort of listening and others to that. Furthermore, I will give just a hint, in the interest of clear understanding, as to what my own special musical likings are.

Inasmuch, now, as I believe it is better to render allegiance to the flag that waves over the camp year in and year out, than to the sword that hangs at the side of a particular commander today and tomorrow only, I will note that I wish to be counted an adherent and supporter of the cause of choral and dramatic singing and of orchestral playing; and that while I stand ready to champion every conductor, man or woman, of motet, part-song, oratorio, opera or symphony, be his post distinguished or obscure, I am scarcely disposed to hold anybody up as the greatest of all time or even of the present time.

There stands Toscanini over the executants of the Philharmonic-Symphony. He may offer the music of what composers he chooses; surely I'll not ask him to bother himself with the tone poems of friends of mine who have taken a course in orchestration at the summer school of Fontainebleau, if he had rather store his memory with those of his own friends who have worked out the modern problem in the conservatories of Italy. There takes the platform Koussevitzky; and he constrains the Boston Symphony artists to study as many new scores in a season, I doubt not, as any predecessor of his did in the whole period of his incumbency. If they are willing, so am I, to try to puzzle the intricacies out. Steps to the front Stokowski. What an excitement, when his violins converse and his trombones harangue in the counterpoint of Bach! Then, at the high desk in the orchestra pit of the opera house, Bodansky. It may be something a little short of the Wagner of Bayreuth that he sets forth; nevertheless it is indisputably "Tristan," "Meistersinger" and "Götterdämmerung" that he gives us to enjoy.

The past winter, no opportunity in New York to hear Chalmers Clifton. For knowledge of him we have to inquire of subscribers to the concerts of the Minneapolis Symphony, before whom he has appeared. Clifton I judge to be the first in artistic power and orchestral insight of the younger New York conductors. Chances frequent for listening to Albert Stoessel, festival conductor of the historic American pattern. Does things in the grand manner for the popular audience, the ideal man for a big tent, consolidated choirs, augmented orchestra, distinguished soloists. Has made a yearly event of the Bach B minor Mass, presenting it in the Handelian fashion.

An established conductor now, Margarete Dessoff. She has the correct idea of a balanced choir of mixed voices, and what is more, she possesses the tact for organizing such a choir for unaccompanied singing. If you like the sound of soprano and alto voices in part songs, go to a concert of the Women's University Glee Club, Gerald Reynolds, conductor. Reynolds not only understands how to get good effects, and to get them without too stern and cold technical discipline, but he knows where to go for novel and interesting music. In Reynolds, the temper of an artist and that of the something else which we call a human being meet.

Comes along a representative of the small orchestra branch of conducting in Quinto Maganini. To his great advantage, and possible disadvantage as well, Maganini is a composer; not merely the kind that contrives scores in imitation of the French school, though, he, too, has studied at Fontainebleau, but the kind that invents melodies and imagines rhythms of true sentiment and vitality. One way or the other, or both ways, conducting and composing, Maganini is going to have our attention, in spite of ourselves.

Alfredo Casella as Critic

By MARIO LABROCA

Rome

A BOOK of collected critical articles by Alfredo Casella has just appeared. We might say that this book is a kind of corollary to his musical works. It is true that Casella, like all men with strong conviction, has shaped his career in such a way as to make it serve his ideals of art, so that the artist and man become one. In this book, however, it is possible to glean some aspects of the activities of Casella which help to throw a better light on his entire work.

Casella's musical gifts are certainly exceptional. His is a musicianship not only intelligent but facile. Furnished with such means, he could have abandoned himself to the trade and have sought merely to excavate under the mass of already constructed material—in a word, he might have achieved the easy success. But just at this point Casella attempted achievement above the ordinary, a living production capable of arousing discussion and response beyond the danger of the commonplace.

With this outlook Casella, logically, is impeled to combine the work of a composer with that of propaganda. That is, he is impelled to open a new field of music, and by ceaseless activity make known and encourage the more modern tendencies. This he did during the first years of his career, when the name of Stravinsky was scarcely known, and even the music of Debussy aroused discussions and wranglings more violent than that of Schönberg does today. To this work of propaganda he dedicated much energy, feeling that if the art of music was to live, it was necessary for the world to feel how vast were the confines of music, how indispensable is a renewal of its forms of expression. Today Italy owes to Alfredo Casella gratitude for his activities; music can now affirm itself—Casella and a few other courageous ones have prepared the way.

From the book in question the important point is clearly realised that he has given a characteristic feature to the young Italian school. It is this which distinguishes him amidst the swirling currents and tendencies of the musical world. This book explains how Casella succeeded in the formation of his own style, it explains his manner, it brings to light the battles he had to wage against the public and its criticism and why he returned to the study of Italian musicians of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In short, one sees how Casella derives his art.

The book, as Casella himself explains, signifies his outlook and his reasoning; it represents years of experience and embodies articles first published in The Christian Science Monitor and other newspapers, and in musical journals. The first part is taken up principally with problems of theory and musical esthetics. There is a striking article on impressionism, discussions of the problems of modern sonority and orientations of contemporary Italian music. All this is said in clear language, at times satirical, at others light and full of fun. In a certain sense this part of the work is the most important, as here the man is intimately connected with the artist, which is the only real approach to him.

The latter part shows us Casella the controversialist, the Casella we all know from his polemics. This second part is more personal; the author speaks of the encounters brought about through the changes of fortune. Here he is in Russia face to face with Tolstoi; then in colloquy with Debussy and De Falla. Now he gives an account of his journey to Bolshevist Russia, then of a general rehearsal at La Scala, at which he has the good fortune to assist. There are clever descriptions of Busoni, Puccini, Fauré, Barrilli and the phenomenon of jazz. But an important fact to remember is that this is predominently musical literature, far removed from stylistic researches and entirely in the interests of music, its development and character. In fact, it is no exaggeration to say that one could not wish for a panorama of music more complete or more picturesque.

'Make Up Your Mind'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The Arts Theater. "Make Up Your Mind," by Leopold Marchand, adapted by Xenia Lowinsky. The cast:

Ruth Page	Dorothy Dunkels
Roger Page	Roy Findlay
Caroline Page	Muriel Alexander
Albert Page	Ernest Mainwaring
Balthazar McConochie	Balliol Holloway
Geoffrey Hume	Douglas Burbidge
Sebastien Beynes	Francis James
Jane	Esmé Duff
Cuddy	Charles Mortimer
Mr. Smith	Brember Wills
A Sailor	Norman Stuart
A Keeper	Clement Hamelin

Balliol Holloway galvanizes this play as much as Balthazar McConochie, the man with £25,000,000 and eight secretaries, galvanized the Page family, which until his arrival was discontentedly jogging along in a small house in Devonshire on a pittance of £5000 a year. Until Mr. Holloway arrived the fun somewhat hung fire, the other players scarcely attacking their parts with that "glad, confident" zest which is the making of farce.

But Mr. Holloway changed all that. Plunging into the fray with terrific energy, McConochie, the copper king, proceeded to arrange the lives of the Page family for them with the same irresistible vigor with which he had introduced himself by dashing his Hispano-Suiza against their garden wall. He made Mr. Page invest his capital so as to bring in £20,000 a year, he persuaded the sea-faring brother-in-law to abandon his ship, he incited the Bernhardt-aspiring daughter to send in her application to the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art—he was, in short, making everybody stand upside down, and finding how much more attractive they looked in that position, when the doubt, soon hardening into conviction, obtruded itself that perhaps Balthazar was not quite responsible.

The Page family soon discovered its mistake; but not soon enough to prevent McConochie from leaving them precisely where he found them. "Make Up Your Mind" thus invites comparison with a famous play of A. A. Milne; for with McConochie as with Mr. Pym it was a case of passing by. It is interesting to observe how differently the same theme can be handled by two authors. The Milne play is whimsical, has a quiet beauty, and is even in parts pathetic. Leopold Marchand's piece is boisterously and riotously humorous, with the loud pedal in operation all the time. It is entirely in Mr. Holloway's most characteristic vein, and should be a great success when it is transferred to a larger theater.

Lorenzo Perosi

By GUIDO PANNAIN

Naples

THE appearance in Italy some 30 years ago of the oratorios of Lorenzo Perosi aroused much interest in the musical world. The nineteenth century had been, in Italy, the century for opera; the unexpected appearance of a form which had been in vogue a couple of centuries earlier seemed to be an event quite beyond the ordinary.

Indeed, the work of the young Italian priest presented itself in an unusual guise. Though fudamentally inspired by religious ideals his work appeared in an atmosphere of warmth unusual in the ecclesiastical repertory. The music is highly wrought, interwoven by a kind of lyrical flame which, at times is reminiscent more of the theater than of the church. Thus people began to talk of a Perosi of theatrical temperament who was forced to confine himself within the forms of sacred music. Journalists built up a kind of critical romance, representing him as possessing a genius for operatic expression and the victim of his calling.

The fact is that the apparent theatricality of Perosi's music is only that which is transient and false in his work, and therefore a fleeting element and not an essential. It is true that in the oratorios of Perosi there is a kind of anonymous emphasis which recalls the accents of the theater, but these constitute the darkened moments in his work and not the luminous.

The genuine musician in Perosi was truly a novelty for contemporary Italian music. When he attached himself to a particular tradition in order to animate it with his own ingenuous, lyrical fervor, he cut away the bonds of scholastic aridity.

He translates the four voices of the classical vocal concerto into the discreet sonority of an orchestra of strings, diffusing the atmosphere of the Gregorian chant and permeated by a certain warmth and ardor which give the impression of a framed, fresh profile of a young girl. But there is little contrast between the earthly element which the music exhales and the liturgical austerity of the melodic structure.

In Perosi the artist lives only when the musician and the man are not in conflict, but in unity, and when he succeeds in molding, in an ardor instinct with harmony, the liturgical cadences with the marked and vivid lines of chromatics—a difficult device for the contemporary musician of a lesser order.

It has been repeated too often that Perosi is a composer for the theater who has failed, and it is time to end such idle stories. Perosi's true voice is that which sings with fervor of his vocation. When he attempts other forms, be it the symphonic suites, or certain chamber music, or the diluted work of his "Moses," he gives us only a commonplace and empty discourse.

The true Perosi, far from being the victim of his vocation, is really indebted to it for his artistic salvation.

Zane Grey's "Riders of the Purple Sage" is to be filmed again, this time with George O'Brien in the lead.

New York Stage Annals

Annals of the New York Stage, by George C. D. Odell. New York: Columbia University Press. Vols. V, VI, VII. $36.25.

WITH these three volumes Professor Odell carries his painstaking record from 1843 to 1865, or from the heyday of the Forrest-Macready rivalry to the time of Edwin Booth's hundred-nights run of "Hamlet." Professor Odell has in uncommon degree the historical imagination that enables him to make the past humanly vivid for us. Because of his viewpoint of today he makes his annals more readable than was the usual contemporary stage record of 50 or more years ago. He shares with the reader his relish of the theater, which remains in essence the same, whatever the change of outward aspect, "the abstract and brief chronicle of the time."

Shakespeare a Mainstay

In the days to which Professor Odell transports us Shakespeare's plays were a mainstay of all the dignified theater seasons. In just the seven years covered by Vol. V there are listed 17 different players of the part of Iago; 21 Romeos, six of whom were women, including Charlotte Cushman; six actors of the part of Brutus in "Julius Caesar," 12 Benedicks in "Much Ado About Nothing," and as many Beatrices; 19 Othellos, 17 Desdemonas, 22 players of the part of Richard III, including an infant phenomenon and Ellen Bateman; 13 Shylocks, including Ellen Bateman; nine Portias ("The Merchant of Venice"); 17 Macbeths, including Kate Bateman; 23 Lady Macbeths, eight King Lears, seven Cordelias, 19 Hamlets, including Fanny Wallack and Mrs. Shaw; 15 Ophelias. Readings were given by Fanny Kemble of some of these plays as well as of others not then being played, such as "The Tempest" and "Twelfth Night."

Other favorite plays of the times that are now all but forgotten were the romantic dramas of Sheridan Knowles and Bulwey-Lytton: "Money," "The Lady of Lyons," "The Love Chase" and "The Hunchback," and hack-made farces and dramas based on the works of Dickens and Scott. Faded, too, are such pieces, long popular, as "Black-Eyed Susan," "The Drunkard," "The Arkansas Traveller," "Don Caesar de Bazan," "The Corsican Brothers," "Damon and Pythias," "London Assurance." "Our American Cousin," in which E. A. Sothern made a name, was acted last about a dozen years ago by his son, E. H. Sothern, as Lord Dundreary.

Joseph Jefferson

When Joseph Jefferson left the stage at the close of the nineteenth century, he was still acting "Rip Van Winkle," which we meet also in the first of these three volumes by Professor Odell. Only half a dozen years ago Walter Hampden revived another war horse of the old days in the theater, "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," with its savage part of Sir Giles Overreach. This was one of a great variety of rôles in which E. L. Davenport shone in the period covered by these three volumes. In versatility, Mr. Davenport was regarded as perhaps the foremost actor of his time. One of his sons, Harry Davenport, now playing in Bernstein's "Melo," in New York, recently observed the sixtieth anniversary of his stage debut.

In these pages we encounter Lawrence Barrett, later co-star with Edwin Booth and grandfather of Edith Barrett, who is now starring in "Mrs. Moonlight," in New York. The Booths are carrying on; so are the Drews, the Barrymores, and many another stage family met with in Professor Odell's chronicle. Apart from the Shakespearean plays of those times, the only survivals are Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," and Sheridan's "The Rivals" and "The School for Scandal." Sheridan's "Pizzaro" is not heard of nowadays, but his satire, "The Critic," occasionally is played in community theaters.

A few years ago Mrs. Mowatt's satirical comedy, "Fashion" (1845), was revived as an antique in New York and elsewhere. All the dramas about American Indians of that time have disappeared, including "Metamora," winner of a prize play contest instituted by Edwin Forrest. A marked source of the American drama that was to come was the popular Negro minstrelsy of the times, with T. D. Rice and other performers in blackface as perennial favorites. Good as E. L. Davenport was in classic rôles, he often appeared in farces that enabled him to act comic Yankee types that crudely expressed the life of the day. Out of these native farces, minstrel afterpieces and domestic dramas on temperance themes were to come in due course the American comedies of Charles Hoyt and George M. Cohan.

In 1853-4 the National Theater presented "Uncle Tom's Cabin" more than 300 times continuously, an unheard-of record at that time. The significance was increased by the fact that the play was given without benefit of a farce or other entertainment for afterpiece. Its success indicated a new alertness on the part of the public to the times in which they were living.

Professor Odell's pages are so rich in recitals of talent that we can merely name some of the players who were to make stage history during the second half of the nineteenth century in the United States: Maggie Mitchell, G. L. Fox, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Frank Chanfrau, C. Leslie Allen, Thomas Barry, Laura Keene, J. W. Wallack, Dion Boucicault, the Booths, the Jeffersons, William E. Burton, Matilda Heron (grandmother of Gilbert Miller, and one of the early American Camilles); Fanny Davenport, J. H. Hackett, Julia Dean, George Holland, Cordelia Howard, Clara Morris, J. E. Murdoch, Henry Placide, Kate Reignolds, the Ravel Family, J. H. Stoddart, Charles M. Walcot, Lester Wallack, Mrs. John Wood.

Barnum and Travesty

Those, too, were the times of burlesques based on news events of the day and on trends in stage entertainment. The cycle of plays produced out of general sympathy for the American Indians resulted in several travesties, perhaps the best being "Pocahontas," by the actor-dramatist John Brougham. Barnum was often the subject for these satires, partly because he was so much in the public eye as proprietor of a museum constantly offering novelties, and because of a natural envy of his showmanship. "Jenny Lind at Last" was the name of one of these skits—an unintentional compliment to Barnum in itself, as it acknowledged the success of his long and crafty campaign to awaken public interest in the singer. Barnum had to build up an audience out of hand, as the musical public was too small to support his spectacular notions of entertainment.

Ole Bull, violinist, was a leading musical figure for a long time, with Vieuxtemps, composer and violinist, Adelina Patti and a few other like shining lights for general appeal. "Ernani," "The Bohemian Girl," "L'Elisir d'Amore," "Lucia" and "The Barber of Seville" were the chief operatic draws in those pre-Wagnerian nights. Then, as now, the city's first orchestral organization was the Philharmonic Society. Around these interests and various singing societies clustered the musical public.

Profesor Odell's annals make these formative days in the American theater live again for the reader. The usefulness of these volumes is made complete by the exhaustive indexes, and by the hundreds of illustrations.

E. C. S.

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GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING

Plants for Paved Walks

Gardening Underfoot

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE present vogue for stepping stones, paved pathways, and loosely built steps calls for a large quantity of low-growing plants for use in the interstices of the stones. These plants not only are better because they give color to the garden scene, but are usually to be preferred to grass because they do not need so much attention to keep them in a tidy condition. It is quite necessary, though, to choose nothing but the most compact growers or prostrate trailers or the plants will interfere with the primary purpose of the path and steps.

There is a long list of plants suited to the conditions mentioned. Much of this material is thought by gardeners to be fit only for rock garden conditions, but most of it can be made happy in any garden path by exercising a little care in giving the plants proper soil.

The best substitute for grass in and along the paved walk is undoubtedly to be found among the sandworts. The two best suited to the purpose, Arenaria verna caespitosa and A. balearica, are far better than grass for they have the added advantage of producing myriads of small white flowers and may be kept in bounds with little trouble. They both make compact, mossy growth of a vivid green an inch or two high, and are ornaments at any season. The first named (sometimes listed in catalogues as Sagina subulata) is best in full sun or light shade, while the other will do well in quite heavy shade. They both want a well-drained soil, but A. balearica must have a constant supply of moisture. It is quite tender to low temperatures and needs protection in winter if a heavy and constant covering of snow is not assured. The other one, A. verna caespitosa, seems able to withstand the rugged winters of the northernmost United States.

Next in importance for the paved walk comes the prostrate thymes. Here we find beautiful foliage, retrained growth and clouds of mist-like blossoms. Not to be forgotten, either, is the pleasing perfume which follows the careless walker as he steps on mounds of thyme foliage. All of the thymes require quick drainage, for they will not long endure wet feet, and they must have the sun. Other than that their needs are simple. The ones suited to pathway adornment are forms of the wild thyme, such as Thymus serphyllum album, T. s. coccineus and T. s. lanuginosus.

Scarcely less important are the veronicas. These speedwells, as veronicas are commonly known, deal in numerous shades of blue and are among the most desirable of plants for pathways, so far as flowers are concerned. And one or two kinds are so prostrate in growth and so pleasing in foliage they might well head the list. All of the foregoing may be said of Veronica repens, a prostrate plant not more than an inch tall even when it is covered with its pale blue flowers from May onward. Then, too, one should not forget V. rupestris and its varieties compacta and nana. There is so much confusion among plant growers as to the proper classifications of the different forms of this veronica it is always well to specify prostrate growers and creepers when ordering plants for walks. Veronicas are for sun and perfectly drained soil.

There is a mint, Mentha requieni, that deserves a place in every pathway planting where it is hardy. Coming from Corsica, it is too tender for our northern states, but usually self-sows enough to keep the species in the garden. The flowers are of little account, but the minute foliage is always pleasing and it has a fragrance denied most plants. It must have a constant supply of moisture and is best in shade.

Draba repens, a plant seldom seen in gardens, is worthy of a place along the edges of the path in its sunny aspects. Give it sun and a well-drained soil and it will spread into pale green mounds and in April will send aloft myriads of small yellow flowers. During the flowering period, it is a little too tall for the middle of the path, but in other seasons its compact growth offers no obstacles to the most careless user of the pathway.

With this short list of plants the gardener can make his paved walks as colorful as any part of the garden. Nor need he stop here, for there is a long line of others to draw from. Among these, aubrietias, Alyssum serpyllifolium, some of the sedums (S. dasyphyllum, S. sexangulare, S. lydium, S. hispanicum, etc.), Hutchinsia alpina and Mazus pumilio, may be mentioned. The whole procedure from planning to planting and realization may be made the most pleasing part of the garden work.

For the Bookshelf

A Rose Primer

"What Every Rose-Grower Should Know" is a book recently issued by the American Rose Society. In its pages are found much of value to anyone who is interested in growing the "Queen of flowers,"—and what garden lover is not! It is edited by J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Rose Society, and its purpose is to make plain the simple necessities for success in rose growing. The opening sentence gives the keynote of the book: "It is not difficult to grow roses."

There are numerous illustrations and diagrams picturing different types and varieties of roses, methods of preparing the ground and planting, as well as pruning and training. Spring and autumn planting of roses as applied to different sections of the the United States is discussed. In a foreword to the book, the editor says, "If it had to be given a different title it could have been called 'A Rose Primer.' Yet it is more than the elementary book usually called a primer, for in these pages are helps to carry a rose friend forward toward fine accomplishment."

"What Every Rose-Grower Should Know" is sent once to every paid-up member of the American Rose Society. Extra copies may be had of the secretary at West Grove, Pa., for $1 each.

* * *

On Garden Clubs

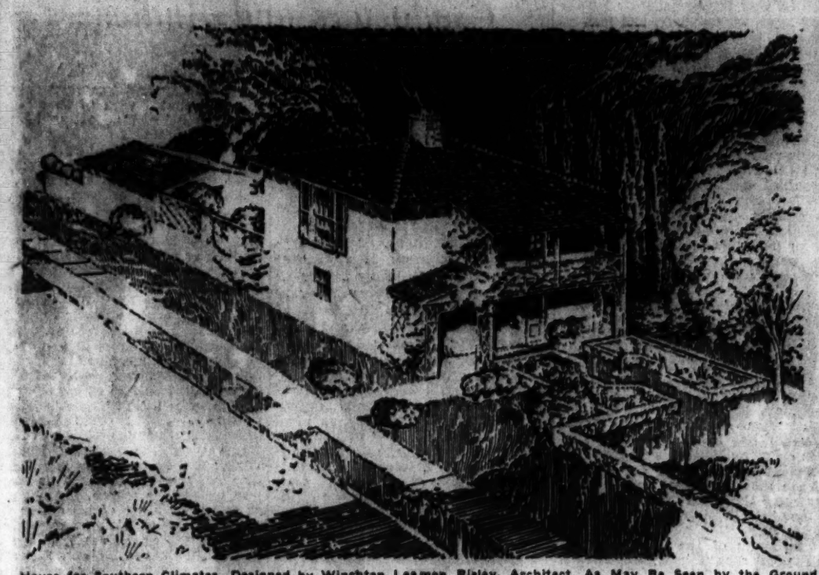
Because of the "small garden movement" many questions are asked as to what members of garden clubs may do as means of gathering and distributing information about their project. All such inquiries, as well as many other persons, will find valuable suggestions in a new book called "Garden Clubs, Their Activities and Organization." The author is Florence C. Speller who was the founder and first president of the White Plains (N. Y.) Garden Club. It is published by the Mohawk Press, N. Y., $2.50.

The book contains suggestive programs for garden clubs for every month of the year. Advice on methods of forming and conducting a garden club, with sample constitution and by-laws, will be helpful to many. The management, arrangement and conduct of spring, summer and autumn flower shows is explained. Types of exhibitions and score cards for judging such exhibits are included.

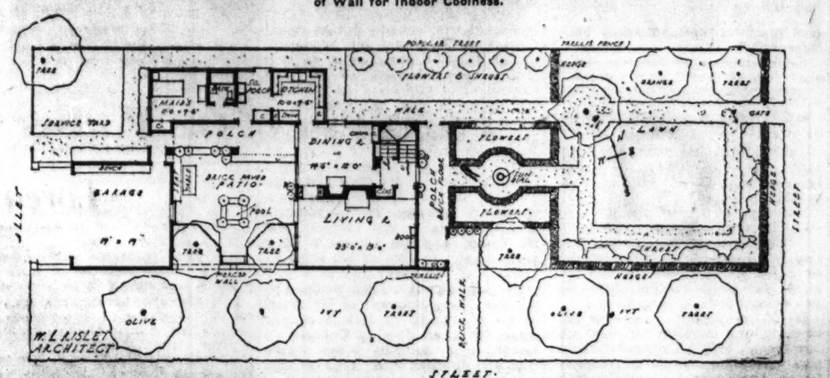
This book is much more than a book of suggestions to club members. As explained: "Naturally to have a garden club, there must first be a garden and so valuable information about planting, conservation and landscape gardening has also been given."

There are several illustrations, one or two picturing parts of the author's garden. These give the reader the pleasant feeling, while reading the book, of sitting with her by her garden pool talking of these things which all gardeners love. It is a cheerful, happy book to add to one's garden library.

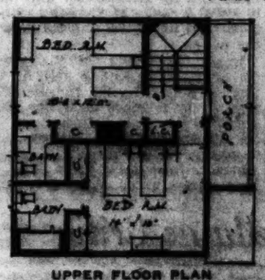
The plantain-lilies, Funkia or Hosta in variety, make excellent permanent edgings for plantings of phlox. The silvery-lavender plantain-lilies are especially effective in combination with pink or white phloxes. The fragrant white lily, Hosta subcordata, may be used with the scarlet phloxes.



House for Southern Climates, Designed by Winchton Leamon Risley, Architect. As May Be Seen by the Ground Plan, Shown Below, a Feature of This Design Is the Inclosed Patio for Outdoor Living and the Solid Expanses of Wall for Indoor Coolness.



PLAN OF THE LOWER FLOOR AND THE GROUNDS



UPPER FLOOR PLAN

Planned Around a Paved Patio

House Featuring Outdoor Home Life

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles, Calif.

ONE of the charms of living in California is the fact that outdoor living may be enjoyed almost the entire year. This house, designed by W. L. Risley, A. I. A., was especially planned around a brick paved patio, with its ubiquitous fountain. Easily accessible from the living and dining rooms and kitchen, shaded by several olive trees, and made gay with dozens of potted plants and brightly painted benches and table, this patio becomes a delightful spot for meals or for quiet contemplation and study. This court is inclosed on the street side with a pierced masonry wall which gives privacy and yet permits the light and breezes to filter through. To reduce the glare of light walls, a dado of terra cotta color is painted around the entire walls, both of the patio and the porch.

The house was planned to fit a corner lot, 50 by 150 feet, extending to an alley. By placing the garage on the alley, the rear wall incloses the patio on that side, and also by this plan one may enter in rainy weather under cover of the porch to the house.

The building is placed some 18 feet from the street, and protected and given privacy by a row of olive trees, under whose shade ivy is planted as a ground cover instead of the usual lawn. The house being kept so deep on the lot from the other street leaves almost half of its depth available for lawns, fruit trees and a small formal garden at the entrance, with closely clipped hedges inclosing a bird bath or sun dial. This part of the front is surrounded by a high hedge, intercepted on the front street by a garden gate, thus permitting one to enter from either street.

One approaches the house from the street under a porch into a small entrance hall from which one may go either upstairs or into the living quarters. The living room has three exposures, with the side toward the patio composed almost entirely of glass. The north side of this room is panneled in wood, with a wood mantel, and the brick facing of the fireplace painted white. On the east wall are bookcases, the lower part of which are cupboards, and the upper part reaching to the cornice. A wood wainscot 2½ feet high extends around the room, with the space between it and the wood cornice filled with a toile wall paper; the woodwork is painted a grayed white. The passageway to the dining room is filled with open shelves, and the walls back of them painted a deep henna color.

The dining room with its wood wainscot and cornice has the east wall paneled, with the arched doorway from the hall balanced by a circular-headed china cupboard. The walls of the cupboard are a dull Japanese red lacquer, which makes a pleasant background for china. The woodwork is painted and glazed in old ivory, while the wall paper above the wainscot is in tones of dull reds and blues.

The service wing is arranged to give absolute privacy to the patio. The kitchen has a combination sink, built-in cupboards, rubber-tiled drainboards, and electric refrigerator and ventilators. The screen porch provides space for electric washing-machine, tubs, ironing-board and storage closets. A small basement under the entrance hall accommodates the water-heater and two small electrically-controlled gas furnaces.

Upstairs are two bedrooms, each with its own tiled bathroom and wardrobes. Since every room has a double exposure, plenty of light and ventilation is assured. A sleeping-porch, which could be protected by Venetian blinds, is reached from the upper hall.

The house is finished in a dull oyster stucco, with the blinds and doors painted a pea-green and the sash yellow. The roof is of cedar shingles which have been oiled, and which will weather a deep rich brown, with hips and ridges covered with tile, whitewashed to give glint and sparkle to the outlines. The house, garage, and patio could be built in the vicinity of Los Angeles for $9000.

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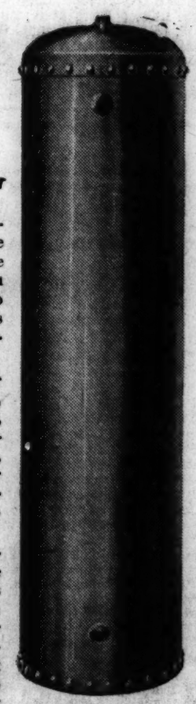

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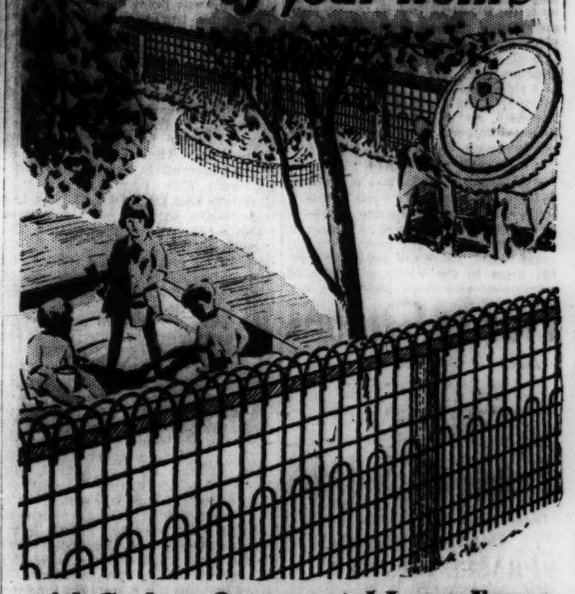

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INTERIOR DECORATION AND ANTIQUES

Choosing Wall Paper

CLARA BELL WOOLWORTH

SOME people like wall paper and some do not, but there is scarcely a householder who doesn't have occasion to think about it at some time or other. At the moment there seem to be many new and interesting patterns, as well as some revivals; so, even though you may prefer plain walls for your own living quarters, it is well to know what present taste is in this particular form of decoration.

If you have already made up your mind to use wall paper, for the first time or in redecorating, it is most important to "think through" on several points before you finally decide on pattern and colors. Perhaps the best thing to do first is to shop around a bit to see what the newest designs are, getting samples here and there of such as particularly appeal to you. Then, with the samples in hand, sit down in your favorite chair in the room to be decorated and see just about how the selections will work out with the rest of the furnishings.

Does the room call for dignity or informality? A somewhat frivolous wall paper in an otherwise formal room just won't do; of course, the reverse is equally true.

Factors to Reckon With

The area and height of the room, the openings in the walls, the kinds of doors and windows, have to be considered. Although the four walls and ceiling represent the largest space in the room, we want them for background rather than as the dominant factor. The relation to the other rooms is important, too, if the openings between are wide, in order that a pleasant continuity of decoration may be maintained. The outlook from the room and the direction from which the light comes will indicate the kind and strength of color to a large extent.

In most average size homes large and very colorful patterns in wall-paper had best be avoided, for obvious reasons, particularly in the rooms that are to be most lived in.

While you are sitting there, visioning the walls as they should be, think seriously about the purpose of the room—how much it is to be used and what people will spend the most time in it. The pattern chosen for the living room must be one that the family will not tire of soon. While repapering is not so expensive a procedure as refurnishing, a good quality of paper, with a well chosen pattern and color, may not need changing for a number of years. When the time does come to repaper, often a complete and satisfactory change can be made by using colors and designs that will continue to harmonize with the rest of the furnishings and yet give the effect of a new room.

Perhaps you are starting with everything new, from the wall decorations to the smallest accessory. If so, you have a wonderful opportunity to build a complete and altogether satisfying ensemble, planning every detail as you want it, within the budget limit. It is seldom that this can be done, it seems, because there are usually wedding presents or family treasures that must be considered in the scheme of things.

Harmony With Hangings and Furniture

There usually has to be a compromise between wall-paper design and drapery design. If you must have large spots or a large all-over design in the wall paper, stick to plain fabrics or very unobtrusive patterns for the draperies and for those pieces of furniture that are close to the walls. If you and your family do not mind extreme contrasts and unusual color combinations, this advice is superfluous. Most of us prefer fairly close harmony in our furnishings, using a few accessories for high lights and for relief from what otherwise might be a monotone.

The good old basic rules are familiar—warm color tones in north and east rooms and cooler tones in south and west; receding colors for small rooms and advancing ones for large rooms. These are important to remember in choosing wall covering patterns.

Halls are important in creating first impressions and some of the printed toile patterns go beautifully with certain types of entrance rooms. If the hall opens widely into the living room, watch out for the color and design harmony in the walls of the two. If the hall is a distinct room, you will find some very charming designs particularly adapted to the needs of stair walls and other spaces. Sometimes a scenic paper is especially good for a hall and this design should be considered in your planning.

A Certain Small Dining Room

A dining room can often be done in quite a different treatment from the others, and nowadays there are interesting and even amusing designs for this room. Apartments sometimes offer rather different problems from those met in doing a house. In one apartment I know about, the dining room, just big enough for four people, has no outside windows, but opens into living room and hall through French doors. So the clever owner made it like an inclosed porch, with gay, sunny, scenic paper, lattice work across the top of the kitchen side and a garden door into the kitchen. The effect is charming from both inside and outside.

The toile de Jouy designs are very nice, with Colonial or French provincial rooms—medallions, diagonal patterns with little figures or animals or scenes, prominent enough to attract a pleasant degree of attention without dominating.

Bedrooms should be cheerful, above all things, and furnished in a way to suit the years and the wishes of the occupant. As the child grows up, the room should grow up, too. If there is a grandmother who spends a good deal of time in her own room, that fact should be considered.

Are Pictures to Be Hung?

Another very important thing to remember when planning wall coverings is, your own attitude toward pictures and the kind at hand. If you own a number of good pictures which are quite colorful, or which you wish to make a prominent part of the decoration of the room, be careful what sort of paper you choose as a background, avoiding competition. If you have some excellent old prints, too much color in the background will mar their effect.

Today, we have a much wider range of both qualities and patterns in wall papers than used to be the case. The whole house can now be done in washable papers. While this may not be so important in living room and hall, unless there are small hands to leave their marks, it is of greatest advantage in kitchens and bathrooms where splashes are inevitable. Much progress has been made, too, in getting practically fadeless colors in all rooms in many qualities of paper.

You can pay almost any price you wish for your wall coverings, but if you need them and haven't had occasion to investigate recently you will be agreeably surprised to see how much charm of pattern and color can be had for a modest sum.

If you see something you like particularly well, but are not just sure how it will look with other furnishings, you will no doubt be permitted to take home a roll or a large sample, so that you can see it in its final environment.

Proceed with caution, when determining your wall decorations, because, if you are like most of us, you will have to live with them for quite a while.

Courtesy of C. E. Osgood Co., Boston

AN INVITING ARRANGEMENT AT MODERATE COST UTILIZES ADAPTATIONS OF PERIOD STYLES TO ACHIEVE ECONOMY AND COMFORT.

The walls of this spacious living room are in cream colored rough plaster that has low areas of colonial yellow. Drapes are in dull crimson and pale gold, with lightly figured lace glass curtains; the broad-loom deep pile carpet is greenish tete de negre. Rust colored frieze is the covering for the overstuffed chair in the foreground, while sage green of the same material is used on a couch at the left and not seen. The wing chair is in velour of a like color, the back and seat having crewel pattern work on tan canvas.

Simulates Hand-Painted Walls

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

WHO that has witnessed a sunrise in Venice would not wish to catch this all-too-fleeting glory and dwell in the midst of it? Perhaps it was some such thought as this that inspired the hand-printed wall decoration just brought out by a well-known firm of wallpaper manufacturers.

Black gondolas ride on green waters, tinted to a warm rose-mauve by the sun's rays which glow also on the distant palaces. The gondolas, differing in size according to their distance from the beholder, are separate motifs which can be placed around the walls with artistic discernment to suit the features and furnishing of any particular apartment.

By permission John Line & Sons, Ltd.

Cut-out ships make effective decoration of plaster walls

This beautiful Italian scenic wall decoration follows another, in which golden-yellow sailed galleons replace the gondolas and help to create a medieval atmosphere in an old oak furnished room.

How the Practice Started

This cut-out form of decoration was originally started as an artistic adventure to arrest attention at a trade exhibition, and it has proved a commercial success. Its first expression was a flowering tree, of purely conventional type, applied to a show stand. It attracted so much attention that the next year the exhibiting firm put on the market a naturalistic design of hollyhocks springing from the skirting board. This was followed by downward falling leaf and floral motifs. And then came bird and sea-scapes.

Floral motifs are, of course, used generally, used. A great deal of the charm of these lies in the delicate shadows which form a part of them. This year the motifs are specially adapted to bring out up and arranged in a large variety of ways according to the taste of the owner of the room or of the decorator.

One delightful design, rather Japanese in style, is intended for the corners of large panels. The flowers in gold and red, slightly raised like lacquer, are entirely separate from the motif of leaves and birds. As five or as many of these flowers as desired can therefore be placed wherever they are wanted.

Best Effects Hand-Printed

Speaking of how to use such decorations successfully, an experienced person said that the whole secret is in not using too many. By overdoing them the distinctive character of the scheme is lost; instead of looking like a hand-painted decoration, they give the impression of a machine-printed repeat. The majority of the motifs, as well as the accompanying borders that divide the walls into panels, are hand printed. Though slightly dearer than the machine printed variety, they are well worth the difference as having a certain individuality.

In some new oval panels and lunettes the advantage of this hand-block printing is happily illustrated in the water color effect resulting. The oval panels are used in the center of large wall spaces and the lunettes go over mantlepieces or beds. They serve to emphasize that important architectural feature, the door, if supported by borders on either side.

Narrow, High Panels Important

The idea of putting practically all the decoration on narrow panels between wider ones, or on wide stillings, is a happy one. Some of the best effects seen this season are on these lines. For instance, a lovely motif of osier, with graceful stems and long slender leaves in jade and gold and deep gray, was delightful on these narrow panels in a gray papered room. A spray that might have been suggested by the flowers on an old Chinese famille rose bowl was placed half-way between floor and ceiling, on a broad gray stiling that separated panels of broken color in gray. This formed an ideal scheme for a bedroom.

Taking Care of Old Pictures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

LET us suppose that you cherish some old family pictures, and wish to display them to good advantage.

The first and most important consideration is their condition. There is no reason why a picture of 100 to 150 years old should not look much the same as when it left the artist's hands, if it has been given proper care and attention from time to time.

But by far the greater number of old pictures of my acquaintance have been so much neglected, in passing from one generation to another, that their present state of darkness and discoloration is taken for granted by the owners as a natural and inevitable result of old age.

Whereas, in the majority of cases, the pictures are just—dirty.

All oil paintings need cleaning by expert hands at some period of their existence, and comparatively few people have any idea of the difference that skilled treatment would make to pictures that are perishing mainly of neglect.

The art of the picture restorer is amazing, and the seeming miracle that can be worked on a dirty old wreck of a picture, even with a hole or two in it, must be seen to be believed.

What the Expert Restorer Does

When a picture is taken to a restorer, as to give a good impression for preservation. This varnish discolors with age, and as time goes on the texture of the paint becomes dulled and obscured by the yellowish film above them. Dust penetrates and the picture appears to get darker and darker. In reality, however, the change is only on the surface. Remove the varnish and the colors are as bright and fresh as the artist first painted them, if of good quality. The process cleans off the varnish, and the original color appears again, receiving a coat of clear new varnish for its protection.

There is no great difficulty here. Skilful attention is needed if the old varnish cracks. The paint itself, exposed to air, cracks also, and becomes permeated with dirt. Then only the most experienced and skilful hand can save the picture. It can be done, however, and is not even a prohibitively expensive matter.

Now to find your restorer. In case of difficulty, a letter, inclosing a stamped and addressed envelope, to the secretary of one of the well-known picture galleries, museums of art, or other such institution will probably bring a recommendation of some restorer whose work is known to them. I have often had reason to be grateful for help given me, in various ways, by the officials of more than one famous museum or art gallery.

Should you have the original frames, the gilding is fairly sure to be very dingy, and the restorer will put them in order, or tell you of someone competent to do so. It is extremely difficult for an unpracticed hand even to wash an old frame, without removing what gilding may be left. If the frames are sound, they will cost very little to have properly cleaned and touched up.

Proper Placing of Pictures

Now, with your pictures all in order, here are some hints on hanging, which may be useful in getting a good effect.

First of all, keep your oil-paintings and water colors in separate rooms, or separate groups at least, and hang them at eye level. Try to place them where the eye falls upon them naturally, as you sit at your desk, or by the fireside, but at the same time find a good light for each one. They can be tried temporarily in several places, until you are quite sure you like the effect.

A water color should be where the sun never falls upon it. Sunlight spells ruin to water colors. Avoid also, for any kind of pictures, a hot wall, which will cause paint to peel and crack, and water color paper to cockle up.

Good pictures are a responsibility, there is no doubt of that, but one can generally find three or four good and suitable hanging spaces in any room, by taking a little thought.

Water colors seem particularly at home in a bedroom, with biscuit-colored walls to match the mounts. If gold, uncolored, walls should be tinted in some shade that brings out a note of color in the picture.

But everyone, when arranging their treasures for themselves, and their advice is only intended in a general way for those people who may not realize just how attractive their old pictures can be made. M. C.

A Pantry; an Old Black Stove

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Spokane, Wash.

WE BOUGHT an old house because it was cheap, and also because we loved it—the wide brick fireplaces, the stairs running up from the living room, the small-paned windows. Besides, there was the garden with a hedge of lilacs and plenty of room for two small boys on tricycles and scooters.

But there were some things, principally the kitchen, we did not like so well. It was small, and contained, along with cupboard and sink and table, an old square, black range. As there was no other heat in the kitchen it was necessary for the range to stay. Then, there was a good-sized pantry. Many times a day as the space between kitchen, pantry and dining room was covered and recovered, we wished for a breakfast nook, but there was no room in the old kitchen for anything of the kind.

At last it occurred to us that if the pantry were cleared of shelves, there would be room for a breakfast nook there. We found a carpenter who agreed to move the shelves into the kitchen and fit them in around the wall on both sides of the sink for a reasonable price.

And we found it great fun and rather like fitting a puzzle together, getting all the shelves and drawers into the most desirable places. The result exceeded our fondest hopes, for it was far more convenient to have everything at hand in the kitchen—and it looked well.

The pantry proved too small for a breakfast table and chairs, so we had the carpenter hinge onto the pantry wall a board about the width of a kitchen table; this could be pushed up when the floor was cleaned. To make more room he built a bench along the wall. There was room on the other side of the table for the two chairs that we had. With no outside window in the pantry the door into the kitchen was enlarged to about double its width, giving the effect of an alcove off the kitchen.

Now how to make our breakfast nook and kitchen attractive was the next problem. The old black range was not beautiful, but since it had to stay we decided to include it in the color scheme. Too light a color would make the stove stand out by contrast, so a soft grayish blue was chosen for the walls and woodwork. All of the panels of the doors and cupboards were set off with a line of orange and one of black. The drain boards were painted black with a good deal of brown mixed in. When this was varnished and waxed the effect was of old black walnut.

For curtains, a striped awning material having orange background with a wide black and a narrow blue stripe running through it was selected. This was tacked on the shade rollers and no other curtains were used. The breakfast nook table, bench and chairs were painted blue and edged with black. The old black stove, after a coat of stove polish had been given it, fitted into the color scheme admirably. So did the coal scuttle!

Now we are fond of our old black range, for on a cold, sleety day, with the tea-kettle singing, it sends off a steady glow of comfort. The kitchen proves a nice place to be and assisted enthusiastically by two small boys we bake cookies there for our new old-fashioned cookie jar!

Horn-Books That Are Fakes

The director of the Hull (Yorkshire) Municipal Museums has recently issued a warning that modern forgeries of ancient horn-books are appearing on the market. Collectors should beware, the safest plan being to buy only from a well-known dealer with a reputation to maintain.

An eighteenth century and therefore very late horn-book has just changed hands in the West End for £80.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Garibaldi and Dumas

The Memoirs of Garibaldi, edited by Alexandre Dumas. Translated with an Introduction by R. S. Garnett. London: Benn. 21s. net. New York: Appleton.

MR. GARNETT is a bibliophile who has the art of making his "finds" exciting. We do not mean that he pumps illegitimate excitement into them, as if every discovery in the tuppenny box were one of the lost books of Livy; but by his enthusiasm and ingenuity he communicates to the most reluctant reader a fire which much dealing with secondhand dealers frequently diminishes in bookish persons. Mr. Garnett's fire does not diminish, for his special cult is one that can be followed only by the boyish and generous: no man can admire Dumas and hate his neighbor. Set out on a page of Dumas and, whatever you think, you feel the pull of a great and vital tide. The fish of that sea will not be small ones, the winds will be large and sweeping, the storms heroic and immense. Men will be made great by it. And when Dumas sets himself before Garibaldi, it is deep calling unto deep. Garibaldi was a man after his heart.

So much for the enthusiasm which Mr. Garnett can communicate. His ingenuity is no less active in support. There is, there must be for the true Alexandrian, always something new to say about Dumas, and Mr. Garnett makes his Garibaldi discovery the occasion for a defense of the giant as a historian. Was he only an exuberant romantic? Did his hero-worship of Garibaldi lead him into extravagance? Mr. Garnett denies the accusations and shows that in the matter of Garibaldi's memoirs, Dumas is more accurate than their hero. Garibaldi's own Memoire, published in 1872, does not contain many episodes and adventures contained in the Dumas version, and the explanation is that Garibaldi himself suppressed or modified many things that appeared to him either bombastic or too pious.

Mr. Garnett's Translation

As for an immediate justification for Mr. Garnett's translation, it is the only English translation in print of the work published by Dumas in 1860-61 and contained in his Oeuvres Complètes in the first part alone. Mr. Garnett's "find" is the second part, which has come to him from New Zealand. Mr. Garnett is thus entitled to be pleased with himself and to watch expectantly the reader's face. One has not gone far in Dumas's introduction before the smile of delight shows on it. Here is Dumas's account of his meeting with Garibaldi. It must be given in full, for even when we come to Garibaldi's own narrative, there is something of the same superb note:

"As was always the case with him, Garibaldi's door was open to all visitors, without even an orderly in the antechamber, without even a valet to announce the caller. Consequently, I was forced to announce myself. I entered. He was standing enveloped in his puncho. Colonel Türr, my friend of a dozen years, and Colonel Carrasso were seated. On entering I turned by glance to the clock.

"'General,' I asked 'what time is it?'

"'Eleven o'clock,' Garibaldi answered, somewhat astonished that an unknown person should enter his room to ask him the time.

"'What is the day of the month?' I continued.

"'Wednesday, the 4th of January,' replied Garibaldi, more and more astonished.

"'Well, General, listen carefully to what I predict for you today, this 4th of January, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Within a year you will be Dictator. Now let me embrace you.'

"'You are Alexandre Dumas,' said he, as he stretched out his arms to me."

It is bombastic and extravagant, if you like, but it is pure Dumas, and Dumas knew a great man when he met one, if he conferred greatness on himself in the process.

Garibaldi's Narrative

Garibaldi's own narrative has the same heroic note, but with the bombast taken out. Here is his own life story from his childhood in Nice, his first youthful adventures as a sailor, through his period as a guerrilla leader in Paraguay in the wars against Brazil and the Argentine tyrant Rozas, to his campaigns in Italy in 1860. The excitement is tense; there is neither false modesty nor boasting. The action flies along heroically, yet always real; clearly, without embarrassment before glory or horror. The episode of Garibaldi's meeting with Anita, who was to become his wife, has a swiftness and magnificence which make Garibaldi a king among men; and her subsequent adventures beside her husband on the battlefield show Anita a queen among women. The cool-blooded Northern reader may gasp at this episode, may unconsciously endeavor to reduce Italian magniloquence to an ordinary correspondence with life, but he will not wince. Rather he will say, "To feel like that, to think in those terms!" It was said of Garibaldi's men that they were led by a lion; but they were also led by a poet.

To Dumas we owe an excellent commentary on the changing scene and some subtle portraiture. His sketch of Rozas, the Argentine tyrant, is a good example of his rapid, ironic manner, in which he neither lost his temper on the one hand, nor forgot his scorn on the other. Dumas, as his criticisms of Garibaldi show, was an experienced observer and a shrewd counselor, and he spoke out generously.

We did not find the second part of the book so interesting as the first, where Garibaldi himself was writing. It does contain, however, the eulogy by George Sand, and certainly Mr. Garnett was right to include his "find." One might lead a reader to whom Garibaldi is only a name, via Dumas to Mr. Trevelyan's great book. Mr. Garnett is just the man to start the hesitant on that journey, by showing that there is more in a bibliophile's passion than meets the eye.

V. S. P.

CHRISTOPHER MORLEY

Portrait of the Artist

John Mistletoe, by Christopher Morley. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

JOHN MISTLETOE spends four enchanted years at Haverford, becomes a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, returns to America and fights his way into the publishing house of Doubleday, Page; he gives up publishing for column-writing, he becomes the author of the books that Christopher Morley has written—a book about a book-seller, a "story about a dog," and so on—he busies himself with a singularly robust dramatic enterprise in an old Hoboken theater. Thus, outwardly, the account has the form and substance of Morley's life between the ages of 18 and 40; and inwardly it is moved by the emotions, curiosities and surprises that are reflected in Morley's essays and novels.

This is by far the longest and the most substantial book that Morley has written. It tells more about his inner life and his meditations and conclusions than about the external aspects of his career, but there is enough realism in his account of days at the particularly individual Quaker college of Haverford, his "recreation of a little heaven of his own" at Oxford, his sometimes hilarious experiences in literary New York, to please almost any reader of a bookish turn. This is a book that must be read fully and slowly. There is not much use in talking about it; those who are not going to read it could not get enough from quotations to serve for table-talk, and those who are going to read it will find their own pet preferences in it. At least one hopes so.

As a matter of course there is much about writing in this book. Among all the alluring little flickers and sidelights, the hints and the allusions, there is a steady light focused on one prime requirement in writing, one essential that makes a writer, write and without which writing has no power. That is force, fury, intense conviction, ecstasy; Shakespeare's "fine frenzy."

In spite of some things that are incongruous, or overprecise and precious, the best of Christopher Morley has gone into this book, and it is worth owning, to read at leisure and to savor.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Prosperity Notes

BOOKSELLERS meeting in Philadelphia complained (in effect) that perhaps the bottom had not been reached because there wasn't any.

♦ ♦ ♦

Publishers, however, seem to be optimistic. Minton Balch radio that last year the American News Company ordered 7500 copies of "The Young and Secret" before publication; this year they have ordered 10,000 copies of "The Sixth Journey." Or 2500 up from the bottom. In case you forget, the titles belong to novels written by Alice Grant Rosman.

♦ ♦ ♦

Fall lists are opening pretty well up to normal. Last year Farrar & Rinehart led; their fall catalogue came to this desk June 7. This year Holt's arrived on June 8; but June 7 was Sunday. Holt's was closely followed by that of the University of Minnesota.

♦ ♦ ♦

Natural Science comes to the aid of Big Business. Beauty in books hereafter will be not only stylistic, visual and tactile, but olfactory. An aromatic chemical is now being used in the manufacture of coated paper, used in fine books. Books, in short, will be sweet.

♦ ♦ ♦

And short, too, according to Viking Press, which has discovered a decided trend in public taste toward the shorter novel. Puzzle: What New York house publishes short novels?

♦ ♦ ♦

Color schemes likewise advance. Blue Ribbon Books announce a new method that will give cloth covers "all the brilliance and attractiveness" of a paper jacket. Use your own judgment.

♦ ♦ ♦

Brentano's, obviously, believe in the fundamental soundness of the American book trade. They announce a "Katherine Cornell Edition" of David Loth's "The Brownings," with illustrations from Bester's play, "The Barretts of Wimpole Street." The tribute to the actress and the commercial confidence thus expressed are just as sincere as if the publisher had spelled the actress's first name correctly.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Vanguard Press reminds us that Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward" continues to be one of the most popular titles in the Vanguard Series. You will recall that Bellamy's famous novel pictures America in the year 2000 as having nothing but prosperity; though not, to be sure, through Fordization.

♦ ♦ ♦

We're not sure whether it's a prosperity or a depression note that comes from Little Brown, telling us that Fanny Farmer's Cook Book has gone into a new edition, with revisions to bring it up to the refrigerated minute.

♦ ♦ ♦

The optimism of Dutton is unquestionable. They will publish, on July 14, in pink and blue half binding, a biography of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of York. The book has passed its seventh-ninth thousand in England.

♦ ♦ ♦

Simon & Schuster do not hesitate to make their contribution to economic recovery. They are publishing "Scotch; or, It's Smart to be Thrifty," a volume of the best Scotch jokes, compiled by Angus J. MacTavish and F. Gregory Hartswick. Price 99 cents. A Lincoln penny is inserted in the cover, with the legend: "Here's your change."

♦ ♦ ♦

The market closed spotty.

'Remember the Maine'

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Martial Spirit: Being a Study of Our War With Spain, by Walter Millis. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. $4.

A DISTINGUISHED pacifist recently remarked that while the United States had fought five wars in a little more than 100 years it never had fought a war not of its own choosing. Perhaps the phrase is a little extreme, but it is certain that the pose of the meek and peaceful nation, shrinking from war and embroiled only against its own wish and earnest protest, has not always fitted the American temper. It is never easy in any war to determine the aggressor—hence the difficulty of "implementing the Paris Pact" of which so much is said. But the war with Spain in 1898, sometimes referred to as an opera-bouffe war, was only too clearly one upon which the United States need not have embarked, a war largely without excuse, produced in the main by the clamor of "yellow" journals and finally precipitated by the disaster to the Maine in Havana Harbor, which may have been a mishap or the act of an agent provocateur, but which fair-minded men will never hold chargeable against the Government of Spain.

In an extremely clever and most readable volume, Walter Millis has told the story of the war with Spain from the earliest journalistic mutterings to the final ratification of the treaty, by grace of William Jennings Bryan to whom everything the treaty stood for—except the ending of the fighting—was anathema. The vein of satire is apparent throughout, sometimes awakening in the reader the reflection that it is easy to be satirical after time has made decisions and actions ridiculous which at the moment seemed necessary and inevitable. But the author's irony does not make the book less readable, nor, in the main, is it unjust. He himself explains the reason for it in this footnote:

"It may seem that I have stressed the satiric aspects of the war. This is true; and my defense is a belief that every war in modern times has presented precisely the same elements, though ordinarily they are concealed beneath the immense tragedy which war normally involves. Our war with Spain merely offered an opportunity to examine them in one case where that tragedy was not present."

There is a real philosophy in this. The ridiculous ineptitude of militarists which were so glaring in the war with Spain reappeared in the World War, but the ghastly tragedy of the latter conflict would make satire on the part of the chronicler offensive—brutal almost. And Mr. Millis has not permitted his point of view to mar the essential accuracy of his history. His descriptions of the landing at Siboney, the advance on Santiago and Dewey's operations at Manila are adequate, and the inferences drawn justifiable. To some his opinion, expressed in a chapter on World Opinion, "Perhaps the world, enmeshed in the peculiar criminality of the international politics of a generation ago, could indeed do nothing but applaud the new arrival among the thugs," would stamp him as what used to be called a "little American." And, after all, would the world's history have been more peaceful, the present status of the United States, Cuba and the Philippines more stable, had the much-condemned war with Spain been averted? It's hard to tell. People ridicule or harshly condemn the phrase "manifest destiny," but the thing thus expressed does seem potent in the affairs of nations.

And, finally, for one who quotes so largely and so literally, Mr. Millis seems to have erred in not supplying his book with fuller documentation.

Alfred H. King is the American publisher of Marcel Aurousseau's "Highway Into Spain," the English edition of which (Peter Davies) was reviewed in these columns Nov. 26, 1930.

Waking Up England

A Review by SISLEY HUDDLESTON

England's Crisis, by André Siegfried. Translated by Doris and H. H. Hemming. London: Cape. 10s. 6d. New York: Harcourt Brace. $3.

IT WOULD be possible to write a book on what's right with England. M. Siegfried has chosen to write a book on what's wrong with England. It is brilliant in style but gloomy in intention. If a review were the proper place in which to refute the thesis of an author, it would not be difficult to show that the French observer, with all his acuteness of observation and his power of analysis, has missed something vital.

Its criticisms indeed are those of a Frenchman who has his national prejudices, which happen to be different from the British national prejudices. For example, M. Siegfried is shocked by the British love of sport. It reminds him of the frivolity of Byzantium. Now an Englishman is, on the contrary, inclined to take his love of sport as a proof of virility and solidity. He recalls that a rubber of bowls was finished before the Spanish Armada was beaten. He recalls the saying that Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton; and, if he has any knowledge of French educational cramming, he heartily pities the French boy. Nevertheless, it may well be confessed that the British exaggerate in sport—as most great nations, from Rome to the United States, have done—and therefore, though M. Siegfried's horror is also exaggerated, he may be listened to with profit.

M. Siegfried has likewise met the caricature English gentleman who "never studies too much; it is not considered the thing." The type doubtless exists, but the foreigner who wishes to paint an amusing picture of England is rather fortunate in meeting him, for he is comparatively rare. It would further appear that British employers are faithful to obsolete and inefficient machinery; they are opposed to change of any kind, and do not observe that, while they and their machine remain the same, everything around them is changing. If one were to oppose facts, which are readily available, of the enterprise, the up-to-dateness, of British industrialists, it might be said that a half-truth was being uttered. Well, M. Siegfried too is uttering a half-truth.

It is probably well that the French critic should indict the British people for laziness and self-satisfaction, an optimism which is founded on mere lethargy; King Edward, before M. Siegfried, told England to wake up. It is the fashion to tell countries to wake up. At the present moment Herr Hitler is loudly calling on Germany to wake up. The Spanish revolutionaries called on Spain to wake up. Mussolini woke up Italy.

No Englishman will resent the prodding of M. Siegfried; on the contrary, he will be grateful to him. But no Englishman will accept this book as an accurate statement of the case. It may be doubted whether M. Siegfried so regards it. After all his depressing remarks he suddenly realizes that there is something, after all, in the British genius for compromise. He it is who points out that whenever England is in process of change it is regarded as ended, but it is invariably begins a more vigorous life. It is he who informs us that the Empire, transfused with British sentiment, has unlimited powers of adaptation. In short, after making our flesh creep, M. Siegfried cheerfully reassures us. His book is the spirited and splendid performance of a virtuoso.

Bringing Cortez to Life

A Review by CARLETON BEALS

Stout Cortez, by Henry Morton Robinson. New York: Century. $4.

THIS book has the sweep and dash of Cortez's own meteoric conquest. After the first few pages of affected Pulitzer writing, the author settles down to a straightforward, vivid and quick-moving style which throws the great conqueror into dramatic relief. This is the best popularization of Cortez yet written, and while it can never supersede the sturdier account of Prescott, or the original chronicle of Bernal Díaz, the book is excellently proportioned, and the author swings his hero into the dramatic frame of a life which ran the full gamut of glory and defeat. His story is freshened by close rereading of the source materials and a new imaginative selection. Robinson keeps his story at a swift pace and is as clever in what he omits as what he includes; he marshals his facts almost as shrewdly as the valiant Extremeno marshaled his intrepid followers and played intrigue against intrigue.

Though the observation is not original with Robinson, he gives new significance to the closing words of his fifth chapter: "Mexico was conquered by the diplomacy of Cortez long before it felt the edge of his sword." The author heightens the play of his story by keeping in vivid balance the dangers and hardships confronted by the little band with the constant schisms, treachery and rebellion within the Spanish ranks; and he brings out as clearly as anyone has done the insight of Cortez into human character and his utilization of the most divergent emotions, from greed and cowardice to lofty patriotism and religious fervor, emotions over which the lambent fire of the conqueror's will and eloquence plays constantly to fuse his nondescript band into readiness to face any hardship and duty.

Robinson perhaps overweights his book slightly with the customary Spanish emphasis upon the human-sacrifice rituals of the natives at the expense of a more organic treatment of the inner structure of the imperial Aztec régime, but at least he does not stop to moralize about the matter as most chroniclers, ancient and modern, have done. He is interested in his drama, and he accepts the times for what they were; he will not quibble about the means toward such gigantesque accomplishments, any more than did Cortez himself.

For interpretation, and in the matter of selected quotation, Robinson was surpassed by Anita Brenner in her one chapter on the Spanish conquest in her "Idols Behind Altars," but one can glean even from Robinson certain angles with significance for subsequent times, which are beyond the scope of his book to dilate upon. In the feuds between the various native kingdoms plus the Spanish feuds, one gets a sharp inkling of the intensified treachery, already shown in conquered and conqueror, which was to leave problems of government unsolved to this day.

After the conquest and reconquest of Tenochtitlán by Cortez and his followers, it would perhaps seem an anticlimax to relate in more detail Cortez's rapid rebuilding of Mexico City, his swift organization of the country for administrative purposes, and the genius he showed during his short span as a political dictator of the new province. Robinson, like nearly all other chroniclers, slips by this phase of Cortez's career all too easily. Undoubtedly Cortez's real greatness lay in his military prowess and his ability to manipulate men, yet his accomplishments immediately after military subjection left a permanent impress upon subsequent colonial administration. The present dramatic tale was not the place for such a study, but a broader and longer biography could easily make this lightning reorganization of the empire under Spanish rule as dramatic as the actual seizing of the Aztec capital.

A Novel of Submarine War

Pigboats, by Commander Edward Ellsberg, U. S. N. New York: Dodd, Mead. $2.

NOT so very long ago, Commander Edward Ellsberg, U. S. N., wrote a book ("On the Bottom") descriptive at first hand of the raising of the sunken submarine S-51, a long-drawn-out struggle between the courage and ingenuity of men and the impersonal forces of nature. No sunken submarine had before been lifted from such a depth. The description day by day of that achievement was in places necessarily technical beyond the comprehending knowledge of the lay reader; yet it may be believed that few laid down the book for lack of such comprehension. One knew that something was being done and read as one might have watched, understanding at least the drama of the situation and held tight to the narrative.

"Pigboat" is a name for the submarine that has not got into general use. It derives from the appearance of the submarine when attached to the mother ship. The title "Pigboats" comes therefore appropriately and effectively to the cover of Commander Ellsberg's novel of human passion and submarine warfare. In "On the Bottom" one has read of the raising of a submarine by external work; in "Pigboats," among other grim episodes, one reads of the raising of a submarine by the imprisoned seamen—five survivors of the crew that had put to sea in the L-20, sighted and disabled a squadron of enemy cruisers, prevented their intended raid, and been sunk by their attendant destroyers. The reader will not soon forget the game of hide-and-seek between the submerged L-20 and the destroyers on the surface. "In the silence, even without microphones, they could hear, beating against the steel sides of their boat, the high-pitched note radiating through the sea from the churning propellers of their enemies as the destroyers are suddenly stopped engines to listen, then again their relentless throbbing against the hull. Now near, now far, as the destroyers searched back and forth, listening through the noises of their own machinery for any faint vibrations set up in the depths."

As in "On the Bottom" there are paragraphs, perhaps pages, in "Pigboats" where the reader watches intently with no clear notion of what the various gadgets are designed for—but he watches. Commander Ellsberg has here spun a thrilling yarn which also makes authoritatively vivid the realities and practice of submarine warfare. As such, "Pigboats" may also reasonably be expected to do its bit in educating public opinion against the expedient of war.

"Who Now Reads Cowley?"

Abraham Cowley: The Muse's Hannibal, by Arthur H. Nethercot. New York: Oxford University Press. $4.75.
William Congreve, by D. Crane Taylor. New York: Oxford University Press. $4.50.
The Matchless Orinda, by Philip W. Souers. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $3.50.

MR. NETHERCOT'S scholarly study is another sign that Cowley, after two centuries of neglect, is coming into favor again; "another sign," we say, for some years ago John Sparrow edited for the Nonesuch Press a beautiful volume of selections from the poetry of the man who during his lifetime was universally held to be the chief of poets, whom Dryden described as "the darling of my youth," but of whom Pope asked, "Who now reads Cowley?" confident that the answer would be "No one." Professor Garrod has lately signaled out one of Cowley's poems as one of the four greatest elegies in the English language. And there are yet other signs of returning favor, fostered perhaps by the modern interest in John Donne. For Cowley was, as Doctor Johnson in an oft-quoted phrase described him, "the last of the metaphysical race" of poets, though Mr. Nethercot shows that he never was an avowed disciple of Donne's and was an imitator only for a time.

Throughout his career, indeed, he fluctuated from one school of poetry to another: as a child an admirer and imitator of Spenser; later a follower of Donne; then ambitious to compose a great religious epic (which he left unfinished and scarcely readable); then the author of that cycle of poems, "The Mistress," by which he is best known today; and the inventor of the pseudo-Pindaric or "irrergular" Pindaric Ode which was practiced by a long succession of followers down to the romantic period and beyond. Meanwhile as a child prodigy and an illustrious young genius he made his way into exalted circles, was deprived of a fellowship by Puritan Cambridge, betook himself to Royalist Oxford, served the Stuart cause (though more strenuously with the pen than with the sword), was attached to the household of Henrietta Maria in exile in Paris, experienced various adventures as a spy during the Commonwealth, and seems to have tried to make his peace with Cromwell.

Of this so crowded and interesting career Mr. Nethercot has written a biography admirable alike for its substantial erudition, for the number of new facts now first published, and for the sound judgment which keeps the biographer from an exaggerated estimate of his subject's merits and achievement. Many orginal documents are printed in appendices, there is an ample bibliography, and the entire book is commendably workmanlike and shipshape.

Mr. Souers's study of Katherine Philips, "the Matchless Orinda," is somewhat similar in design and scope and is related to the biography of Cowley through the fact that the path of the Muse's Hannibal crossed that of the first English poetess. Mr. Souers has collected together all that is known of "Orinda" and with patience worthy of a more profitable subject has identified most of the personages who figure under fancy names in her poems. A good deal of light is also cast upon various circles of English society during the Civil Wars and the Commonwealth. But when all is said Mrs. Philips is of interest, if at all, not for what she wrote but for the fact that she wrote at all.

There is less of freshness in Mr. Taylor's biography of Congreve, another writer who of late years has been coming again into fashion. The author has been able to reclaim for him several small poems (none of any great significance) not hitherto included in his collected works. He prints for the first time two letters by Congreve. He gives a new and fuller account of the controversy over the morals of the stage precipitated by Collier's famous attack. He straightens out various small matters of date, authorship and the like. But in essentials the received opinion of Congreve's character, career and achievement remains unchanged. Mr. Taylor's book is, however, the most authoritative and up-to-date presentation of the facts; it is a model of compactness; and it is particularly pleasing in its format.

S. C. C.

The Mexican Medley

Mexican Maze, by Carleton Beals. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3.

MEXICO is a medley of old and new, writes Carleton Beals in his latest book. It is "seething with modernism, with revolutionary restlessness among the proletariat and peasants . . . there is something savage, untamed, perhaps untamable, at the source of Mexican life."

His story of Indian legends, the old Indian and the new, the church and the state, and, finally, Mexico and the machine age, is entertaining and instructive. In considerable detail Mr. Beals sets forth what may happen to Mexico when the tendencies of the American industrial system "really make headway." Military and political conquest or intervention, partial annexation (of the oil region) and imposition of a president through a supervised plebiscite he places among the possibilities. He even declares that it would not under these conditions seem too much to prophesy "ultimate gradual absorption into our own (United States) federal system." This idea does not please him; he believes that economic penetration, coupled with steady diplomatic pressure, probably would prove less disastrous for both the United States and Mexico.

Contentment, peace and happiness of Mexico and the United States depend, by and large, upon Mexico maintaining its political independence and, as rapidly as possible, achieving its economic independence, he thinks. "It is to our advantage to accelerate this by insisting that American capital in Mexico conform to certain regulations, just as it must do at home. It is to our interest that Mexico becomes a purchaser of finished products, enjoys independent life, happiness, and prosperity," he says.

Mr. Beals, whose name is familiar to readers of this newspaper, has lived in Mexico for 15 years. Because of his experience and his familiarity with the country and the people, his opinions deserve consideration, even from those who do not agree with them. His book is illustrated by the Mexican artist, Diego Rivera.

Leo Tolstoy and His Works, by Aylmer Maude (New York: Oxford. $.50) packs into a few pages a great deal of information about the Russian novelist. Mr. Maude speaks with authority, for he is, of course, the translator of Tolstoy's works into English. One of his most interesting chapters is an account of English editions of the works. Mr. Maude is also the author of a more ambitious biography of Tolstoy, of which the present book is a brief epitome. Sketching Tolstoy's service in the army, his educational activity, his married life, the development of his social, religious and economic views, the controversies, private and public, of his later life, Mr. Maude manages to touch at least upon all the most important aspects of this illustrious and crowded career. The book is small enough to go into the pocket and is indeed a vade mecum for those who wish to be initiated into a great body of literature. More advanced Tolstoyans will not find much that is new in it; but Mr. Maude is not here writing for them.

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THE HOME FORUM

Afternoon in the Vale of Cashmere

TECHNICAL unemployment (and I say technical because seldom, with a regular job, have I been busier) has its advantages.

An old school friend and I, both being technically unemployed, find this a happy opportunity to revive a carefree custom of our school days. On one of the first hot afternoons, our recollection turns to a flowery glade we know of in a Brooklyn park. Though we both have lived in New York for a long period, neither has for many years walked in this glamourous spot, poetically called the Vale of Cashmere.

To reach it, we start with the usual argument as to how one arrives by subway at any desired point in Brooklyn, and Darnley obligingly yields to my more pronounced opinion. Almost uninterrupted association for nearly a quarter of a century, with few misunderstandings, has established a pleasant balance in our friendship, and each one knows, without thinking, on which points to give way.

We take the cleanest subway, and so are somewhat surprised to observe, as we disembark in Brooklyn, that the platform shows an exceptional consumption of peanuts. We wonder whether this may be a native taste. In fact, Darnley says at once: "They eat more peanuts in Brooklyn." But this is probably a hasty conclusion; for, while there are no such obvious symptoms on the New York platforms, it is quite likely that is because the New York platforms are also generously covered with other things. We pay a momentary tribute of appreciation to the miracles of cleanness that are the subway platforms in Berlin.

Darnley loses his sense of direction in any park almost immediately, and is very hot, besides, and won't take off his coat because of the proprieties, though on this week day there is practically no one to be pained by the sight.

Notwithstanding, choosing shady paths, we walk quite directly to our objective. From three sides you must go down into the Vale from above, but at the south it opens into a delightful grassy glen, bordered with flowering shrubs, and overhung by one magnificent tree at the end nearest the Vale.

In the irregular pool in the center of the Vale, delicate jets of water tease a sturdy bronze baby, near at hand among the lily pads, and from the reaches beyond a bullfrog contributes a rich basso profundo, answered, after two or three importunate remarks, by a gentle frog tenor. The masses of rhododendron with which the Vale is filled are a little past their finest bloom, but still glorious.

Though it was long ago, I have a vivid remembrance of struggling with a pen-and-ink sketch of one corner of this enchanting garden, where some stone steps lead from the brightness of it to a darkly shadowed path, curving away into mystery; and somewhere, among the fruits of my schooling, there is still a water color of a bit of rhododendron that I hope did not come from one of these very bushes, but that I am afraid did.

After circling the Vale, we sink to rest under the tree in the grassy glen, first providing ourselves with clean newspapers to sit on, from a near-by rubbish can. Rather neat, I think, but a tactical error, as will appear later.

On the grass, at a comfortable distance, are sitting a governess and two little girls about six years old. They are safely engaged with a vast variety of entertainment. Cross-stitch embroidery on grown-up aluminum hoops occupies them when we arrive, and outline pictures to color with crayons, some wool sewing on cardboard, and paper cut-outs are among the things gradually produced from the resourceful governess's capacious black bag. The small girls, perhaps a little too conscious of us, talk of how busy they are going to be catching crabs and paddling in their boat and swimming, evidently on a prospective visit to the seashore.

Farther away, with her nurse, is a lively child in yellow with a huge ball. This does not interest her absorbingly, until she is joined by a dark curly headed bit of fascination in a much abbreviated pink sun suit and black patent leather sandals. Together they make a fine game with the unwieldy toy, apparently not saying a word to each other, but playing in the sweetest accord. Pink Sun Suit has a very deft, pretty way with the great ball, patting it down with a charming unconscious rhythm, though it is quite half her size, and solemnly lifting a careful leg over it at exactly the right moment in its bounce, in imitation, doubtless, of some sidewalk feat she has admired.

Darnley is lying on his back, trying to determine why the tree boughs appear to lose themselves so agreeably against the sky, when they look so hard, black, and uncompromising painted on a wall; but presently, by all this rustling, effortless growth about us, and by the memories the expedition itself arouses, he is moved to speak of our own growing up in small midwestern towns, before children's summer camps and public school swimming pools were even imagined.

"Children have a better break now than we did," Darnley meditates, "with practically everybody learning to ride and swim and skate and play golf as a matter of course."

"It's the consciousness of mastery that helps," I offer. "They have a better attitude toward things, even though it sometimes makes them slightly heady."

"Oh, that," says Darnley. "The blight of my own childhood was never being allowed to think for myself. Of course, that didn't stop my thinking, but I never could act on it, and it gave me an entirely wrong start."

"That was the influencing touch in bringing up, which I," I ask, feeling the broad inferences of Darnley's younger years, as he does also, though our acquaintance dates from the time we were both nearly 40 at school. But Darnley is of the impression that most children suffered that disadvantage in those days.

We reflect that the pendulum has swung rather far the other way, with most young things who can manage an allowance leaving home when they have finished school, and setting up an apartment for themselves, usually in a large city, and moving on on their own, with complete independence. We have both seen it happen again and again in New York.

"And another thing," says Darnley. "Art schools were all wrong. How ridiculous to spend weeks on one design, and only know it was good then because the teacher thought so, and not why it was, nor really how to make it so!"

My pet pedagogical theory, that the development of judgment should be the chief aim of education, is just getting off to a flying start when Darnley expertly scratches it by a reference to an old cause for bitterness we used to share; that, when we got out of school, we couldn't definitely do anything that was valuable to anybody, and both spent a sorry period of fumbling around. To be sure, Darnley eventually became a mural painter of worth.

We recall as many members of our class as possible, and consider what they have done with the things they learned. At least two are teaching school; one is in a department store in the West; one was very successful at designing children's dresses; one is a good furniture designer, while another was drafting for an engineering firm when we last heard of him, and still another is in the advertising department of a well-known manufacturing firm.

"You can't say the system didn't make for diversification," I conclude. "The sign, perhaps, of a good foundation, but no real training."

"Well, all that has been changed," we agree. "They turn out some fairly professional work in the schools now."

As we talk, the glen has been filling up: more children, carefully attended, more technically unemployed, a pair of dark, bare-headed, bushy-haired students, and a large, young Italian family, unchaperoned but well used to park ways; for they come—the next to the smallest leading the smallest—equipped with an armful of cushions for comfort and a tin train for diversion. Furthermore, they show their sophistication by at once setting up housekeeping and establishing a highway over our feet to the rubbish can beyond. For a few minutes they are all over the place, then off they go, avowedly to the vicinity of the merry-go-round.

They are hardly out of hearing when two gardeners appear.

"Sitting on papers not allowed in the park," they say. Indeed, they have to say it twice, we are so astounded.

Now we know one reason why this park seems different from our New York park, and always looks better kept. Darnley heartily approves, and we crush our papers into the rubbish can with great gusto, as we start our long journey home again.

"Still," I say, having the last word, "feeding the animals is discouraged in the Bronx Zoo, and I have reason to know they don't sell unsalted peanuts inside at all. By the same token, should there be clean newspapers in the rubbish cans of the Vale of Cashmere?"

A. W. P.

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A Walking Tour in Majorca

Picture a sugar-loaf hill, covered with village houses. Perch on the summit a deserted old inn, with its great door grayed and graven by the Majorcan sun. There you have our home during the happiest of summers. Every day and all day we sketched, and at sunset we swam in a cobalt blue bay with golden fishes flickering about beneath us. Tall orange houses with pillared air parlors under their roofs, deep blue sky and sea, Venetian red earth, green fig and orange trees, terracefuls of gray olive trees planted in rows, each tree needing a hundred square yards for its liquid nourishment—thus vividly is Majorca painted in our memories.

And yet, after the first autumn downpour, we felt a desire to leave all this and take to the road. At dawn we passed through groves, full of singing workers whose strange voices with their almost Arabian cadences seemed to carve the air, much as the harsh morning shadows molded the landscape.

"Thieves!" shouted three swarthy lads some hours later, as we strode into a village, for they had never seen rücksack-bearing tourists before.

Pedro, the burly innkeeper, posed before a brilliantly striped curtain that shaded his doorway.

"Board and lodging?—Five pesetas a day," said he.

"But our friend W. told us you charged him only three."

"El Señor Ingles. Ah. But *he* was like a son to us."

"We can be as a son and a daughter to you for three days," we pleaded. "Besides, we eat very little meat."

He hesitated. "We can at least show them the room," he murmured to his sonsie wife who was peeping round the curtain.

"Son sympaticos," whispered she, smiling.

"I have a proposition," said Pedro. "Stay here. We will note what you eat and charge you accordingly."

That evening a delicious supper of many courses tempted us.

"Bother the expense," said Jan. "We haven't eaten a square meal for months. Let's enjoy ourselves."

That evening all the villagers crowded in to see the new wonder—an English señora who shouldered her own bundle. Like many Spaniards, their attitude of semi-derisive curiosity changed to warm friendship with a few words. Recklessly contemptuous of the fact that we were nearing our last ten pound note, we offered refreshment to everyone.

"The policeman here is a first class dancer," confided our new friends. "He comes from Seville. They won't let him, a festive Malorcan here, for how could he arrest his own uncle if need be?"

Although on duty the policeman slipped in for a few bouts of recreation. We begged him to dance, and with a sprightly twirl of his black mustaches, he looked furtively at the glass panel door.

"Impossible—an duty—might be seen," he objected. To encourage him Jan and I danced the Highland schottische, humming the tune. Gradually we accelerated the pace until the policeman smacked his calfs.

"Ah! The woman runs faster than I do," he cried. "Vamos. Cover the door." And he danced the Sevillana as only a Spaniard can.

At the end of our three days' stay, the host gave us a bill for exactly three pesetas a day. An incomparable compliment.

Pollensa, our ultimate destination, was far, and one day we dallied over lunch under a thick vine pergola outside an inn, watching a live compass at work.

Attached to a long pole, a mule was walking in interminable circles, turning the ancient water wheel; a survival of the model invented before Archimedes. A child sang to him and, as if the song were turning the wheel, the mule stopped his work whenever the child stopped singing.

The jovial innkeeper weighed my rücksack, and marveled at my stout shoes.

In Puerta Pollensa our pocket dictionary made us everybody's friend. Clad in tight jerseys, the huge-handed fishermen grasped our tiny volume under the wavering candlelight, mouthing our strange English tongue and enjoying the magic of finding the foreign words for themselves.

The inn proved afterward to be the headquarters of the smuggling industry, but never in our travels have we experienced such solid proof of village honesty. We had sent our trunk by diligence to await us at Pollensa, but it was not forthcoming. For a week we grew daily more anxious, until at last we were met by the photographer of Pollensa town. He exclaimed: "Are the Señores the matrimonio Gordon?"

He then told us that he had rescued our luggage from the diligence on its arrival, as he felt that it might receive damage if it were left at the inn.

On the same day a man with two dogs accosted us.

"How much do you carry in your pocketbook and what is your name?" said he.

"A ten pound note—Gordon," said Jan.

"I return the Señor his money," said the man.

"It must have fallen from his pocket and one of my dogs, hunting through the scrub, picked it up and brought it to me."

"I never knew I had lost it," exclaimed the grateful Jan.

"I am indeed glad," said the peasant, bowing like a courtier, "that my dog's nose has saved the Señores from the torments of anxiety."

C. J. G.

Triolet

The sea is strewn
With silver petals.
With bits of June
The sea is strewn.
So plays the moon
With precious metals,
The sea is strewn
With silver petals!

C. W. M.

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Taxco, Mexico. From a Painting by Emma Mendenhall.

Japan in Poetry

Japan, thirty-five years ago, like Greece in the former, was a subject on which anyone might try his poetic wings. . . .

Those [two] musicians, amateurs, quite like a [illegible] performance, whether in [illegible] art. The [illegible] a reality to [illegible] way that [illegible] peasant did [illegible] him. . . .

In town natives and foreigners alike rode in rickshaws, the light two-wheeled vehicle hardly bigger in body than a baby carriage. If it was a private conveyance it was drawn by two swift runners in the livery of the owner's house, bearing monograms or crest upon the runners' shirts as well as upon the car itself. If one used a horse, a liveried betto or running groom sped through the streets ahead of his master, warning pedestrians to give place. During the daytime throngs of men and women dressed in soft silks or cottons, and workingmen with no dress but a loin cloth or over it the short jacket of the mechanic, filled the streets with the murmur of polite exchange of conversational ritual; with the soft padding of bare feet or the rhythmical scrape of high wooden pattens whose two supports of thin hard wood were tuned to a musical accord. At night the streets were empty and the silence unbroken, except in summer by the myriads of insects whose shrilling is an age-old theme in Japanese poems.—WILLIAM FRANKLIN SANDS, in "Undiplomatic Memories."

A Time to Talk

When a friend calls to me from the road
And slows his horse to a meaning walk,
I don't stand still and look around
On all the hills I haven't hoed,
And shout from where I am, What is it?
No, not as there is a time to talk.
I thrust my hoe in the mellow ground,
Blade-end up five feet tall,
And plod: I go up to the stone wall
For a friendly visit.

—ROBERT FROST, in "Mountain Interval"

A Day in Old Salem

All through the long, severe winter we were cold as a matter of course, excepting the side next to the glowing wood fire, and that was scorched; the entries and sleeping-rooms were probably at freezing point, ice in the water pitchers, unmelting frost on the windows. But the roaring fires were built up in the spacious cavities with back log, back stick and fore stick, split wood and cat stick, chips for kindling, with big bellows to blow the flame, and who cared for cold? In those far-off days punctuality headed the list of domestic virtues; establishments were not large, two or three at the utmost constituting the force. We kept help then; sometimes they were hindrances, addicted to occasional saucines, especially if they were good, and nobody in the parlor would have been bold enough to interfere materially in the woman's rights of the kitchen. Still, Yankee help was an admirable institution, and when it was judiciously managed it gave large returns of love and service.

The family all met at the breakfast table in winter at eight o'clock, and very cozy and appetizing was the morning meal . . . hot bread cakes, rye griddle cakes, or indian-meal johnny cake, smoking from its board, and drop cakes baked on the brick floor of the oven, were abundantly supplied. . . . Breakfast over, the next duty was to fit ourselves for the outer world: wadded hoods, long tippets, knit mittens, carpet moccasins, woolen overcoats, for the girls; with a difference for the boys of greased boots, ugly beaver hats, or knit caps shaped like a pudding bag.

Then came the fun of sliding in the wide gutters all the way to school (there was a glare of ice in front of Miss Becky Cabot's fine old house), or plodding through deep snow banks which buried us up to our heads; but only boys were permitted by public opinion to drag sleds, and the sole girl of the period who dared so to do was called "Tom-boy," by way of showing the superior good manners of the numerous critics.

At one o'clock dinner was served in reverse order: first the pudding, then the meat, and as the children were obliged to be in the school-room again at two o'clock there was no time for dessert, and the fruit was disposed of at odd seasons. At six the pleasant tea, or supper, as it was usually called, was spread; and when the "second girl" had cleared the table, a happy group quickly surrounded it, while books, work, games, slates and pencils, with a dish of rosy apples, furnished the occupations of the evening . . . and the winter's day of Salem was ended. —M. C. D. SWAZEY, in "A Half Century in Salem."

A Higher Concept

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS THE bird must learn to use its wings before it can fly, so must humanity learn to lift its thoughts to a higher plane before it can gain freedom from the besetting errors which seem to bind it. As the ability to fly is inherent in the bird, so is the aspiration for betterment inherent in mankind; and any step towards better conditions is always preceded by higher mental views. The change from kerosene lamps to electricity, and from the ox team to the automobile, resulted from a higher outlook, gained by those who strove to make available ideas of which they had an inkling. The fundamentals underlying aviation have always existed, but humanity seemed to be earthbound until the advanced vision of individuals opened the way for aërial locomotion. Such achievements indicate a trend of thought towards higher reasoning, to which, indeed, all scientific research points.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, going further, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 269), "Metaphysics is above physics, and matter does not enter into metaphysical premises or conclusions." The student of Christian Science learns to lift his thoughts from material theories and human opinions to the realm of spiritual ideas. He learns that instead of living in a world of material objects, he lives in a world of thought. He learns also that the material concept of man as sinning, sick, and dying is not true of spiritual man, who, as the Bible tells us, was made in God's image. The man of God's creating is, and always has been, the expression of divine Mind, the embodiment of God's thoughts; therefore, like God. The Psalmist's appreciation of this divine unfoldment led him to exclaim, "How precious also are thy thoughts unto me, O God!"

When material means have failed to meet a human need, mankind turns instinctively to God. Fearful of his brother's wrath, his fear augmented perchance by self-condemnation, Jacob experienced a great sense of depression; but in reaching to God for help his thoughts were lifted to heaven, harmony, and he was enabled to see his brother man as "the face of God." This transformation of thought reached even to his brother; and as fear and hatred were replaced with love, a complete reconciliation followed.

Christian Science shows one how to start each day fortified with right thoughts; with a desire to bless his fellow men, because he knows that his relation to his associates is governed by the law which governs his relation to God. Christian Science assures one that God holds each of His children in his right place, and that in reality there can be no shortage of position. One so instructed knows that God is Love, and that there is abundance of good in God's provision for all His creatures. Thus, one can rejoice in the opportunities for true service in his Father's household.

The healing of a discordant condition through the application of the truths of Christian Science always leaves the individual on a higher mental plane. Should one seem to be in bondage to a condition of ill-health, let him turn away from worry, fear, discouragement, resentment, self-pity, or self-condemnation, and lift his thoughts to the contemplation of his real, spiritual selfhood. Holding thought steadfastly to the true concept of man, one gains freedom from the sense of suffering, and the disease consequently disappears. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

The desire for spiritual advancement is prayer. True prayer is not merely asking; it is accepting and utilizing, with childlike trust, all that the loving Father has given. The rays of divine understanding open blind mental eyes and turn the course of one's life Spiritward. One who endeavors to gain the "mind . . . which was also in Christ Jesus" cannot experience retrogression, for God is with him; the open path is before him, leading him to ever higher purpose and more glorious views.

Reasoning from a spiritually scientific basis, we may find our way out of binding material beliefs and come face to face with the realities of true being. Mrs. Eddy says (No and Yes, p. 38), "In proportion as mortals approximate the understanding of Christian Science, they take hold of harmony, and material incumbrance disappears."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "God the Preserver of Man." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Et højere Begreb

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

LIGESOM Fuglen maa lære at bruge sine Vinger, førend den kan flyve, saaledes maa Menneskene lære at løfte deres Tanker til et højere Plan, førend de kan blive fri for de Vildfarelser, der omringer dem og synes at binde dem. Ligesom Evnen til at flyve uadskilleligt er knyttet til Fuglen, saaledes er Higen efter Forbedring uadskilleligt knyttet til Menneskeslægten; og højere mentale Synspunkter er altid gaaet forud for ethvert Skridt hen imod forbedrede Tilstande. Forandringen fra Olielampen til Elektricitet og fra Okseforspand til Automobilet var Resultatet af et højere Udsyn, som blev opnaaet af dem, der stræbte at gøre de Ideer, de selv anede, gavnlige. De Principper, som ligger til Grund for Flyvning, har altid eksisteret; men Menneskene syntes at være bundet til Jorden, indtil Individernes fremadskredne Vision aabnede Vejen for Luftbefordringen. Saadanne Opnaaelser er Tegn paa en Tankeretning hen imod en højere Fornuftsiutning, hvad enhver videnskabelig Forskning virkelig peger hen paa.

Idet Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Christian Science, gaar videre, skriver hun (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, S. 269): "Metafysik staar over Fysik, og Materien indtræder hverken i metafysiske Forudsætninger eller Slutninger". Den, der studerer Christian Science, lærer at løfte sine Tanker fra materielle Teorier og menneskelige Meninger til de aandelige Ideers Rige. Han lærer, at han, i Stedet for at leve i en Verden af materielle Genstande, lever i en Tankeverden. Han lærer ogsaa, at det materielle Begreb om Mennesket som syndefuldt, sygt og dødende ikke er sandt om det aandelige Menneske, der, som Bibelen siger, blev skabt i Guds Billede. Det Menneske, som Gud skabte, er og har altid været det guddommelige Sinds Udtryk, Legemliggørelsen af Guds Tanker; derfor lig Gud. Salmistens Værdsættelse af denne guddommelige Aabenbaring fik ham til at udbryde: "O Gud! hvor dyrebare for mig ere dine Tanker!"

Naar de materielle Midler ikke har formaaet at afhjælpe et menneskeligt Behov, vender Menneskene sig instinktmæssigt til Gud. Da Jakob frygtede for sin Broders Vrede, forgæves hans Frygt maaske ved, at han fordømte sig selv, og han gennemgik en stærk Følelse af Nedtrykthed; men da han rakte ud efter Guds Hjælp, blev hans Tanker løftede mod Himmelen, Harmonien, og han blev i Stand til at se sin Broder som "Guds Ansigt". Denne Forvandling af Tanken naaede endogsaa til hans Broder; og da Frygten og Hadet blev erstattet med Kærlighed, skete der en fuldstændig Forsoning.

Christian Science viser en, hvorledes man skal begynde hver Dag styrket ved rette Tanker; ved et Ønske om at velsigne sine Medmennesker, fordi man ved, at Forholdet til ens Omgangsfæller styres af den Lov, der styrer ens Forhold til Gud. Christian Science forsikrer en om, at Gud holder ethvert af Sine Børn paa deres rette Plads, og at der i Virkeligheden ikke kan være nogen Mangel paa Stilling. En, der er saaledes beliørt, ved, at Gud er Kærlighed, og at der er Overflod af godt i Guds Forsorg for alle Hans Skabninger. Saaledes kan man glæde sig over enhver Lejlighed til sand Tjeneste i Faderens Husstand.

Den Helbredelse af en uharmonisk Tilstand, som sker gennem at anvende Sandhederne i Christian Science, efterlader altid et Menneske paa et højere mentalt Plan. Skulde nogen synes at være bundet af et daarligt Helbred, lad ham da vende sig bort fra Græmmelse, Frygt, Modløshed, Nag, Medlidenhed med sig selv og Fordømmelse af sig selv, og løfte sine Tanker til Betragtningen af sit virkelige, aandelige Selv. Idet man ufravendt fæster Tanken paa det sande Begreb om Mennesket, opnaar man at blive befriet for Følelsen af Lidelse, og som Følge heraf forsvinder Sygdommen. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Science and Health*, S. 476, 477): "I Videnskaben saa Jesus det fuldkomne Menneske, der var synligt for ham, hvor det syndige dødelige Menneske er synligt for dødelige. I dette fuldkomne Menneske saa Præsteren Guds egen Lignelse, og dette rette Syn paa Mennesket helbredte de syge".

Ønsket om aandelig Fremgang er Bøn. Sand Bøn er ikke kun at bede; det er, med barnlig Tillid, at modtage og at bruge alt, hvad den kærlige Fader har givet. Straalerne fra den guddommelige Forstaaelse aabner blinde mentale Øjne og vender Kursen for ens Liv hen imod Aand. En, der bestræber sig for at opnaa det "Sindelag . . . som ogsaa var i Kristus Jesus", kan ikke opleve Tilbagefald; for Gud er med ham; Vejen ligger aaben for ham, den fører ham til endnu højere Formaal og til mere herlige Syner.

Naar vi tænker ud fra et aandeligt videnskabeligt Grundlag, vil vi finde Vejen ud af de bindende materielle Forestillinger og komme Ansigt til Ansigt med den sande Tilværelses Virkeligheder. Mrs. Eddy siger (Nej og Ja, S. 38): "Efterhaanden som dødelige nærmer sig Forstaaelsen af Christian Science, fatter de Harmonien, og den materielle Hindring forsvinder".

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Houses

These are the things that houses will remember:
The covetous, swift rain
Beating its futile hands through gray November
Against the windowpane—

And dawns—with April all herself revealing
When the first robin calls—
Her frail bright spirit magically stealing
Within four sturdy walls—

Lost footsteps on the stair—lost laughter drifting—
Whisper of pain and tears—
Intimate moments fraught with beauty lifting
Out of the lonely years.

And shrill sweet music of young voices blending—
And the one hour which brings
The old-new dreams—and love that has no ending—
These are the things!

CATHERINE PARMENTER.

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THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE · AVIATION

'What Price' Light Planes

The Smaller They Are The More They Cost

AVIATION, in America, has entered a new phase. About half of the entries at the recent Detroit show were of the light, or so-called midget variety, most of which have a selling price of less than $1500 and a few of lower than $1000. Most of these ships are powered by engines of less than 50 horsepower, and some of them are so light that they might well be denominated gliders with an auxiliary power plant.

The fact that there are more than 30 of these planes under construction or in the late experimental stage is convincing proof that an assault is planned against the potential owner who possesses a moderate income and to whom low cost is a deciding factor. The industry is beginning to realize that the highly powered, modified, military type of airplane that the older companies have been trying to sell will not have a large sale among the owners of the average class. This type of plane will be purchased by wealthy sportsmen and business executives to whom speed is a selling factor, but the volume of this business, together with government contracts, will keep a mere handful of companies in operation.

Many questions arise when we consider the light plane problem, such as, what kinds of airplanes are actually on the market, what classes of people will be interested in them and what factors must the manufacturers take into consideration in offering them for sale.

Most of these ships follow conventional traditions of design. They are as a usual thing open cockpit models and single place but there are a number of two place side-by-side models also.

One of the main reasons why small planes have not been built heretofore was the lack of suitable engines. Power plants of over 100 horsepower and costing several thousand dollars have been the rule. Now there are several engines on the market of which these small airplane manufacturers can take advantage.

One of the favorites seems to be the Szekely and is used by the American Eaglet, the Buhl Bull Pup and the Curtiss-Wright Junior. Some companies manufacture both plane and engine as in the cases of the Aeronca models, the Heath Parasol and the Irwin Meteoroplane. The Pietenpol, a two-place monoplane, uses a converted Ford Model A engine which is rated at 40 horsepower. And one, the Simplex Kite, is designed and advertised to use any 40 horsepower engine. These engines together with others, such as the Continental, the Cleone and the Church-Henderson, sell from $300 to about $650. There is one which sells for only $200. This is the Dawn Glider Motor G, which has a rating of 10 horsepower. The average speeds of small planes using these engines average for cruising speed from 60 to 75 miles per hour, and for landing speeds as low as 30-22 miles per hour are claimed. The average crusing range is about 200 miles with a fuel consumption of only one gallon per 25 miles.

A typical example of the lower priced planes of this group is the Irwin Meteorplane, which sells for $950, but extras, such as cowling, instruments and lights, bring the price up to $1075. This is one of the few biplanes in the midget group. It is a single place and open. Its upper wing span is 20 feet and the lower wing span is 16 feet. The plane is 5ft. 9in. high and weighs 275 pounds empty. It carries an Irwin 25 horsepower engine and has a cruising speed of 75 miles per hour, a service ceiling of 9000 feet and its rate of climb is 400 feet per minute at sea level.

The light plane will be bought largely by pilots who wish to fly for pleasure and are now prevented from doing so because of the excessive cost. This group includes many commercial pilots who would like to own their own ships, many students who want to complete their flying time and are discouraged by having to waste so much time at airports waiting their turns to rent the one or two available ships at the rate of $25 or more per hour.

There is little possibility that the next few months or even years will see these light planes taking to the air by the thousands as optimists have stated in trying to draw an analogy between the midget plane and the Model T Ford. The price of the small planes must be low, not to exceed that of the average automobile, and not only must the cost of operation be at a minimum but the cost of servicing and maintenance also. For the owner cannot land and store his ship in his back yard as he can his car. The buyer must be assured, above all, that these planes are safe.

These questions of cost are interesting in view of a translation of an analysis of production costs of different types of airplanes made by a German authority which has been published by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. In this analysis the unusual and interesting fact was found that the cost of production is greatly increased by reducing the size of the airplane. This is true of propeller and engine costs also.

The accessory parts of small engines are practically the same price as for larger engines. In addition, one of the main reasons for the high cost of airplanes, in the past, has been the high cost of research.

The success of the light plane movement is by no means assured. Whether or not low selling prices are to be maintained will depend largely on production methods and, of course, upon the demand for the planes. Whether or not the public will buy the planes will be determined largely by the ability of the various manufacturers to convince the public that research on safety factors is not being neglected and that the materials used in construction are good and not likely to deteriorate rapidly. Other industries have tried the lighter products and not with marked success; to name two examples—the midget automobile and the bicycle with auxiliary motor which was designed to replace the heavy motorcycle.

W. T.

'Speaking From New York'

A Letter to Walter Damrosch

Dear Mr. Damrosch:

We know how you delight in receiving listener-in letters from the far spaces of the universe, but it really isn't our fault that we live, hark and have our loudspeaker, not among the tall timbers of Timbuktu or the icy waste or wasted ice of the Arctic Circle, but rather on the western cheek of Central Park, in the bustling midst of that city to which you return from your Long Island summer home only when each fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of your musical career rolls around.

This letter comes, then, from one of the home folks, not from a stranger afar. It comes from one who has watched you conduct at Carnegie Hall and in the NBC studios. And it comes, too, from the heart. Distance could not make that heart grow fonder of you and your work.

* * *

Among the strident welter of commercialism that rides the ether waves, your voice and the strains of your orchestra sound like the limpid notes of a flute played courageously beneath an elevated railway structure in full bray. We lean contentedly against the nearest listening post, opening wide our mind as well as our ears, and forgetting that any one or more of a thousand screaming taxicabs, symbols of the onrushing city, might clip off a coat lapel, or perhaps two, any moment. In any one of your programs there is a kind of protection against the inconsequential noises that precede and follow it. You and your music make of us an island that stands firm and content, happy within itself, while the storm stirs the ocean all around.

We speak of the effect you impress upon us as one of peace, but we suppose we ought also to say something about the cultural value of your programs. We can say that we have seen school children stepping in joyous time to the marching strains that used to separate one section of your music-appreciation radiocasts from another. We have seen children sit quietly in rapt attention as your voice filled the schoolroom with the genial inspiration of your smile. And we have heard a single boy, only one-third as young as you were when your public musical career began, say as we played a strain on the piano:

"That's the one that Mr. Damrosch told us about last week."

In the mouths of babes and oldsters your name has become something sweet to say. And in the experience of all who have heard you and your orchestra, the word "appreciation" has grown to mean something it never did before your baton found the microphone—appreciation not only of music in itself, but also of the inspiriting possibilities of radiocasting. For you have shown all who care to use the medium of radio how it may be used for the advancement of sound human interests.

* * *

We think, as you think, that it is ridiculous to celebrate the length of years of service. But the man who has remained a postman for 50 years is one kind of a human being, and the man who for 50 years made the finest in music available to countless thousands of people is quite another kind—the kind that eminently deserves the semicentennial celebration that the NBC studios tendered you on the night of June 3. Fifty years ago, when you trained section B of the chorus that sang at your father's May Music Festival in the Seventh Regiment Armory, we were not even thought of, much less born. Nor did we hear you often when Carnegie Hall was your stage. But since radio honored itself by opening its facilities to you, we have listened in at every opportunity. We are one of your many "fans," Mr. Damrosch, and when you say, concerning your last five years on the air, "I've had a delightful time with it all," we and countless others can respond, "So say we all of us."

* * *

There has been a time, or perhaps two, when we waxed a bit captious. For example, we wondered whether it really was necessary for you to describe the rhythm of a certain orchestral number as sounding like the humming of an electrical appliance motor, or the humming of all those little motors that are supposed to lighten the daily duties of the modern housewife. The company that sponsored that program, we know, does manufacture electrical appliances, and manufacturing them, simply must sell them. And we understand that a word here and there on the air does assist in disposing of a lot of manufactured goods of one kind and another. But what you said that night wasn't quite Damrosch to us. We like you best when you discuss music as music, not as an advertising medium. Which is to say that we like you best almost all the time, for we do not recall any other instance of the sort we have mentioned; an inconsequential sort, perhaps, but we'll let this paragraph stand, since everything we say in this letter is just between ourselves.

* * *

We share your joy in the fact that through radiocasting you now reach the great masses of people over great vistas of space; and in the fact that the mail responses to your programs have proved that the mechanic, the farmer, the plumber, the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker are just as susceptible to the beauty of music as the kind of people who have listened to it, appreciatively, for generations. It is heartening to know that there exists in the radio audience an appreciation of and a longing for the fine things that radio may bring into the home, if the studios will only recognize that appreciation and longing, and do their best to satisfy it.

* * *

We used to know an artist who wrote about art for the paper in which this letter appears, and he used to say to us:

"Art is too much cloistered, The people will go to the Metropolitan Art Museum, but not enough of them. There are many others who would pause, and stare, and perhaps feel a bit of a lump in the throat, or a touch of warmth about the heart, if they could see masterpieces displayed on the street corner, in the full glory of daylight. I wish we could take art out of the museums and show it where all who pass might see."

You have probably noticed a tendency in that direction. Some department stores now have art galleries. On Broadway's Great White Way itself a book store now opens its doors at least until midnight, and the people wander in to browse. And you, Mr. Damrosch, have taken music out of the concert hall and the opera house. You have cast it forth on the ether waves. Your voice has helped all who hear to appreciate it. You have, for five years, fed the minds of more than a single nation with the bread of musical appreciation. And it has not been cast upon the waves in vain. From the four far-flung corners of your audience, back to you and your musicians comes appreciation. This letter is a single reviewer's note.

L. A.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parenthesis. "CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast. "NBC": "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast. "To KOA." "To KOH": when following above, indicates western limit of network. "-T": coast to coast network. Call letters given single station programs. Time: p. m., eastern daylight saving, unlessotherwisestated.

FOR MONDAY, JUNE 15

Vocal and Instrumental

Dennis King, baritone; concert orchestra, Maximilian Pilser, conductor (Corn Products—CBS to KOIL, Omaha). Fifteen minutes daily except Saturday and Sunday. Each period opens with a song expressive of vagabondia. The opener for the new series is "Nichavo" or "Nothing Matters." 7:15.

Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Veronica Wiggins, contralto; Frank Parker, tenor. (A. & P.—WEAF Chain to WRC, Washington). Listen for light opera medley which opens; characteristic classical group beginning with "Hejre Kati"; and, musical comedy group which closes hour. 8:30.

Ferde Grofe and his orchestra; Ashley Sisters, vocal trio; Chicagoans, male quartet. NBC Chicago to WOC-WHO. 7:30.

Barbara Maurel, contralto; New World Symphony Orchestra (CBS—T). Fifteen minute classical program. 8:30.

Male quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). Half hour. 9:30.

Theo Karle, tenor; mixed chorus; concert orchestra, Domenico Savino, conductor (CBS—T). "Savino Tone Pictures" period. 10:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain to WDAY, Fargo). Dinner music. 6.

Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). 7:45.

Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). Finlandia (Sibelius); Ballet Music, Rosamunde (Schubert); Adoration (Filipucci); Prelude (Jarnfelt); Creole March (Krienz). 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to WRC, Washington). "William Tell Overture" and "Nocturne" of Chopin most familiar in this popular late evening period. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Brad Browne; Three Bakers Trio; Billy Artz's Orchestra (CBS—T). 9.

Pierre Brugnon, French tenor; Taylor Buckley, baritone; male quartet; Max Smolien's Orchestra (Bourjois—CBS to KOIL, Omaha). Last of "Evening in Paris" series. 9:30

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). Playing from Roanoke, Va., on tour. 10.

Vaughn De Leath, contralto; Symphonic Rhythm Makers (WEAF Chain to WDAF, Kansas City). Program of especially arranged popular melodies. 10:30.

Irene Taylor, soloist; Edwin Kemp, tenor; Art Bailey, baritone; Harry Kogen's Orchestra (Simoniz—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 10:45.

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). One hour. 12.

George Olsen and his orchestra (CBS—T). 12.

Recitals

"Music Treasure Box" (WJZ Chain to KSTP, St. Paul). Composer biographies by Pierre Key; music by Muriel Pollock, pianist. 6.

Mathilde Harding, pianist; Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist (WEAF Chain to KSD, St. Louis). First two movements of Grieg's "Sonata No. 1 in F Major." 7:05.

Archer Gibson, concert organist (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). 7:30.

Gene Austin, popular songs (WEAF Chain to KFYR, Bismarck). 11:15.

Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor (CBS—T). 12:30 a. m.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"The Poor Nut" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Real Folks period. 9:30.

Adventures of Sherlock Holmes (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Last of series. 10. Repeated for NBC Pacific. 8.

"The Silk Special" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). How a transcontinental railroad handles valuable shipments of raw silk from the Orient. 10:30.

Vocal

Russian Singers (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Mixed chorus. 11:30.

Talks

"The Spanish Republic" (WEAF—T). James G. McDonald. 7:15.

Transoceanic Program

Chamber music (WEAF Chain). Twenty minutes by British Broadcasting Corporation orchestra, from London. 4:40.

Daytime Programs

"Harmonies and Contrasts" (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). Classical program by orchestra. 10 a. m.

"Melody Parade" (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). Four French titles and Grieg. 10:45 a. m.

"Singing Strings" (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Classical program by Nielsson Trio from Chicago. 11:30 a. m.

Columbia Revue (CBS to KOH, Reno). Viennese and Hungarian program by orchestra. 12:30.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ—T). Farm science news; "What Price Farm Products?" orchestra. 1:30.

Piano Moods (WJZ Chain to KPRC, Houston). Lee Sims, piano; Ilo Bailey, soprano. 2:45.

Women's Radio Review (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Talks, soloists and orchestra. 3.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). Orchestral suites to open and close. 3.

Hawaiian Melodies (WJZ Chain to WDAY, Fargo). 3.

Columbia Artists Recital (CBS to KOH, Reno). Vocalists and piano. 4.

"Gems of Melody" (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Soloist and instrumental trio. 5:15.

Why Radio Call Letters?

'W' and 'K' Mean 'U. S.' to Radio World

By L. A. CORRIDON

Radio Division, United States Department of Commerce

NO DOUBT there are thousands of radio enthusiasts who have deliberated as to why call letters are assigned the radio stations, especially broadcasting stations, and as to what significance there is in the different groups of these letters.

In the early days of radio or wireless, as communication at one time was called, there was not very much system in the use of these calls for station identification.

After the establishment of the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce, on July 1, 1911, to enforce the provisions of the Radio Act of June 24, 1910, which was the first radio act enacted in the United States, and following the ratification of the Berlin Convention of 1908, this country was allocated all combinations beginning with N, W and all of the K combinations with the exception of certain calls then assigned to stations of other countries. Subsequently, all the K, N and W calls, with the exception of the groups beginning with KA, KB and KC, were reserved for the United States.

The Radio Division, in order that the identification of stations may more readily be ascertained, allocated all K calls to land stations on the Pacific coast and to ships plying the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico stations. The W calls were allocated to Atlantic and Gulf coast stations and stations on the Great Lakes. Ships plying the Pacific Ocean were also assigned W calls. This practice worked smoothly until the opening of the Panama Canal. From that time on, with ships going from one ocean to the other, either K or W calls were of necessity used and assigned to vessels in both oceans.

During the infancy of radio practically all land stations were on the coast as all communication was done between ship-to-shore stations, there being no point-to-point communication between stations within the country. K calls at the time of the beginning of broadcasting were assigned to inland stations east or west of the Mississippi River; however, after the first broadcasting stations were erected, that river was made the dividing line of K and W calls. KDKA, East Pittsburgh and KYW, Chicago, are among the pioneer broadcasting stations which accounts for these stations having K calls assigned to them.

Along about 1917, when this country entered the world conflict, the call combinations of three letters were exhausted, making it necessary for the grouping of an additional letter. The International Radiotelegraph Conference held at Washington in 1927 allocated the remaining combinations beginning with KA, KB and KC to the United States due to the arrangement decided upon to assign call three-letter calls to stations in the international service, that is, land stations communicating with ships at sea and land stations communicating with foreign countries. The number of stations of this category has increased tremendously. Four-letter calls under the convention are now assigned to ships and land stations in domestic point-to-point service and five-letter calls are given to radio equipped aircraft.

Shortly after the inception of broadcasting, the idea of giving calls to broadcasting stations that would have some special significance was conceived and, to begin with, assigned KOP to a station of the Detroit Police Department which since then has been placed out of commission. With the popularity of this call came a deluge of requests for calls designating the initials of a slogan, the owner's name, the name of a city, or state in which a station may be located.

The station of the Radio Corporation in Washington asked for WRC, which readily can be seen to stand for Washington Radio Corporation. Then along came a number of others, including WCCO, St. Paul, Washburn Crosby Company; WACO, Waco, Tex., as one can observe, spells the name of the city in which this station is located; WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill., forgetting the initial letter which must be assigned, stands for James J. Davis, director-general of the Loyal Order of Moose, former Secretary of Labor and now junior Senator from Pennsylvania; WMMN, Fairmount, W. Va., stands for Senator Mansfield M. Neely of that State; WGP, Atlantic City, World's Greatest Playground, is very appropriate. There are many others using exceptionally appropriate calls. In Florida at Miami Beach officials could not assign the call requested, but, thinking of Florida's semi-tropical climate, assigned WIOD, which became the initial letters of that station's slogan, viz., "Wonderful Isle of Dreams." The corporate name of this station is Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Company. A number of broadcasting stations which are incorporated have used their call letters for their corporate name or as the name of ownership.

A number of the calls used today were formerly assigned to stations now out of existence, some of which have had stormy experiences. KGB, now assigned to a station, the transmitter of which is located in San Diego and the studio in Los Angeles, was at one time used by the steamer D. N. Luckenbach, sunk by a submarine off the French coast in 1917. KOB, State College, New Mexico, was formerly used by the steam screw Princess Anne up to the time she broke in two on Rockaway Shoals, New York, with a cargo loss of $2,000,000. Radio played an important part in the rescue of the 106 persons on board.

In each of the three-letter call groups allocated, it will be seen that there are 676 combinations and in each of the four-letter groups there are 26 times that number, or 17,576, making a total of 54,756 combinations available for assignment to United States stations.

With the growth of aviation and the installation of radio transmitting equipment on the larger mail and passenger aircraft all calls beginning with the letters KH were reserved for stations of this class. In addition to KH call signals of aircraft must have three other letters, making a total of five letetrs in the complete signal.

Long Antennas

TWO points on Indian reservations in northern Arizona are believed to have the longest radio aerials in the United States; at least, in the Southwest.

Two Guns Trading Post, located between Flagstaff and Winslow, has an aerial 38 miles long. It is also a telephone line. The manager of the post is Guy O. Glazier.

But Patrick Hamley comes forward with a record that even outstrips that one. Mr. Hamley is superintendent of the Supai reservation, with offices nearly at the bottom of Grand Canyon, and he uses an aerial 52 miles in length. It is the telephone line from the distant Supai post to Grand Canyon. Mr. Hamley says they get good reception when using this line for an aerial, and it does not cause even slight interference.

One night recently, from the bottom of Grand Canyon, radio reports were carrying news dispatches that Superintendent Hamley thought a fellow government employee might be interested in hearing, so he telephoned the small forest service station, Pasture Wash, 25 miles from Supai (toward Grand Canyon), and let the ranger, "Al" Smith, listen in on the radio program over the telephone. It is believed to be one of the most oddly relayed programs ever listened to by remote control in Arizona.

Programs Tonight

WBZ, Boston (333.3m-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 Dancesonians; announcements; news.
6:45 The Edisonians.
6:50 Talk, Newell Brent.
6:55 The Edisonians.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:30 NBC, Ted Lewis and His Band.
8:00 The Bostonians.
8:15 NBC, Bavarian Peasant Band.
8:30 Chevrolet Chronicles; recording.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
9:30 NBC, Over the Heather with Sandy MacFarlane.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra; Lew White, organ.
11:00 R. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Tal Henry and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 NBC, Musical Moments.
6:00 Time; weather; agriculture; Roadman; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Popular vocal program.
6:30 "Improving Home Grounds and Communities."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:00 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
8:15 Edward McHugh, baritone.
8:30 NBC, Pop Concert from Symphony Hall, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
9:30 NBC, Domino Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" skit.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em" sketch.
10:45 Temperature; Radio Billboard.
11:00 Louis's Hungry Five: Skit.
11:30 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:15 RKO Revivo.

WHAC, Boston (1280kc-234m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Gypsies' Gang.
5:30 The Poetic Fantasia.
5:35 Show Tunes; organ.
5:50 "The Merry Go Round"; sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 "Plantation Echoes"; recording.
6:15 Sentimental with Fred Hoey.
6:30 "Sweethearts in Song."
6:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Mr. Morris Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Jim Healey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Henry Burres, organist.
8:30 CBS, Manhattan Male Chorus.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Gershwin Chronicles; recording.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 "Vicarage Nights"; recording.
10:00 CBS, Blue Steele Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Song Pictures, Inc.," skit.
11:00 WHAC, Song Pictures, Inc., skit.
11:30 Time; weather; news.
11:45 Dance music.
12:00 CBS, Ben Pollack and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m. Close.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Jack Denny and his orchestra.
5:30 Talk, Mrs. Charles Gelzeier.
5:45 Songs and piano.
6:00 La Paloma Band, Joe Smith, director.
6:30 CBS, Beauty and Rest, Barstow team; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy.
10:00 Smoky Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Jack Denny and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Will Osborne's Orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 14

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

10:30 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
1:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
2:00 NBC, "What About Elephants?" Carveth Wells.
2:15 NBC, The Caribbeans.
2:30 NBC, Lou Abelardo, tenor; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Southern Negro sketch.
3:30 NBC, Special Concert on Richard Ranger Electric Organ, Charles M. Courboin, from Newark, N. J.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
5:00 NBC, Pop Concert: Cleveland Orchestra; soloists.
5:30 NBC, "A Tribute to the Flag."
7:00 NBC, "Gay Vienna"; Fritzi Scheff, soloist; orchestra.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Sunday Night Talk.
9:10 "Turf Tales," Eleanora Sears.
9:15 NBC, William Simmons, bartone; Atwater Kent Orchestra, Josef Pasternack, conductor.
9:45 NBC, Iodent Club of the Air.
10:15 NBC, Goldman Band Concert: Del Staigers, trumpet soloist.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:45 a. m.—South Church, Springfield.
12:15 p. m.—Presentation of sundial to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.
12:30 NBC, "Troika Bells"; Russian.
1:00 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 Hour for Religious Liberals.
2:00 NBC, "Music of the Ages"; "Tristan and Isolde"; soloists; concert orchestra.
2:30 NBC, Ilo May Bailey, soprano; Lee Sims, pianist; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour.
4:00 American Legion Flag Day Program.
4:30 Ye Olde New England Choir.
4:45 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
5:00 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
6:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
6:15 Einar Hanson, violinist.
6:30 Aaron Keilick's Orchestra.
6:45 Billboard; Hungry Five.
7:00 NBC, "Margie the Steno"; sketch.
7:15 Ponce Sisters, vocal duo.
7:30 Popular orchestra.
7:45 Blair Cut-Ups Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet; "Why We Love the Old Songs Best," Irvin S. Cobb.
8:15 NBC, "Blow the Man Down"; sea songs.
8:30 NBC, "Harbor Lights" sketch.
9:00 NBC, Heel Hugger Harmonies; quartet.
9:15 Studio vocal programs.
9:45 NBC, Westinghouse Salute.
10:15 NBC, World Adventures With Floyd Gibbons.
10:30 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
11:00 Time; weather, review, temperature.
11:15 Harry H. Foisey, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Your Gift Secretary.
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Pow's Gold"; poetry; orchestra.
2:30 CBS, Ballad Hour; soloists; orchestra.
3:00 Program from Braves Field.
5:00 CBS, the Rev. Donald Barnhouse.
5:30 Nesco Orchestra.
6:00 Earle Nelson, John Herrick, Helen Barr, orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Howard Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 "Amazing Facts."
7:30 CBS, Daddy and Rollo.
7:45 CBS, Big Yank Program.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Grand Opera Miniature; soloists; symphony orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Detroit Symphony Orchestra; Edgar Guest, Muriel Kyle, soprano.
10:00 Radio Party to Mary Brian.
10:15 CBS, The Gauchos.
10:30 CBS, "Fortune Builders."
10:45 CBS, Madison Singers.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Continental String Quartet.
11:30 CBS, Around the Samovar.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (230kc-261m)

6:00 p. m.—New England Conservatory of Music program.
7:30 Park Street Church service.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-212m)

10:15 a. m.—Organ tones.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 m.—CBS, Jewish Art program.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, "Labor Conditions in the Soviet Union," Dimitri Bogomoloff, from Geneva.
12:45 CBS French Trio.
1:15 Voice and piano.
1:30 CBS, The Gypsy Trail.
2:00 The Bronchos; Dance orchestra.
3:30 Organ recital; Lawrence Thornton, tenor.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour; Tascha Seidel, violinist; symphony orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
5:00 Musical program.
6:30 Time and news.
6:45 Vocalist and piano.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 News.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Early Birds."
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Advertising Federation of America Convention.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Woman's Radio Review.

WHAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Symphony.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Same as WNAC.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Soo-Chicago, reported by Fred Hoey.

WNAC

7:00 a. m.—Musical selections.
8:00 a. m.—Musical program.
8:30 a. m.—Musical and vocal.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Symphony.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Same as WHAC.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Same as WHAC.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Soo-Chicago, reported by Fred Hoey.

WHDH

7:00 a. m.—Musical selections.
8:00 a. m.—Musical program.
8:30 a. m.—Musical and vocal.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Symphony.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Same as WHAC.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Same as WHAC.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Soo-Chicago, reported by Fred Hoey.

Two Schools Are Out

Cathode Ray Versus Mechanical Scanning

TWO schools of television are assuming form out of the various types of experimental work which has been going on in this art during the last few years, the mechanical versus the electrical scanners. The scanning disk or drum is the controlling factor in the mechanical school, while the cathode ray tube is the heart of the electrical system.

The cathode ray tube has within it an electronic beam which strikes upon the flattened end of the glass bulb, flattened on the top side if the tube should be stood upright as in a socket. This beam, upon striking a fluorescent substance with which the flat end of the tube is coated, gives off a greenish light. By electrical methods this beam of electrons may be rapidly swung back and forth and up and down, producing thereby a picture.

The main advantage claimed for this method is no moving parts, and therefore complete absence of noise. As opposed to this is the mechanical system, which will work at much lower voltages and has a very definite control of all its elements.

Hollis Baird, chief engineer of the Shortwave & Television Corporation, states that the cathode ray tube at present requires around 2500 volts for satisfactory operation. It is an expensive tube to buy, the cost being estimated even in production at around $75. The life of the present tubes is limited to about 100 hours. The picture with this type of equipment is about 4x5 inches.

One of the cathode ray television problems is the control of the brilliancy and shape of the scanning spot. High voltage is needed for brightness, but high voltage decreases the sensitivity. The filament control is also critical.

As against this is the mechanical system which has moving parts. In the home, however, there has been found no resistance to a home talking picture machine, which has many moving parts and is much noisier in operation than a scanning disk. Present scanning mechanisms have run to considerable size, but this problem is being overcome. The Shortwave & Television Corporation announcing a method of increasing the scanning from a one-inch square area up to a 2x2¼-inch area without increasing the actual physical size of the scanning mechanism, thus producing an 8x10 picture. This is incorporated in the console model receiver, now showing at the Radio Show in Chicago.

One particular point about the mechanical method is that with improved scanning mechanisms and better light source pictures, up to two and three feet square will be perfectly feasible for projection on a screen at home. The cathode ray is definitely limited in the size of its picture by the probability cost of developing a large cathode ray tube.

Both methods are of great interest and both are finding sincere advocates, Mr. Baird commenting on a statement by a radio engineer that the electrical way was the obvious way and would be the one used, stated that the helicopter was considered by early inventors to be the logical way of flying but that until this year no flight with any sort of revolving wing machine has been successful. In the meantime great success has attended the development of the fixed-wing type of airplane. That such a parallel is possible in radio is his contention.

In the meantime, the mechanical system offers more possibilities along interesting lines for the experimenter and present results with this method make it a logical contender for television method honors.

A Stenode Trial

London

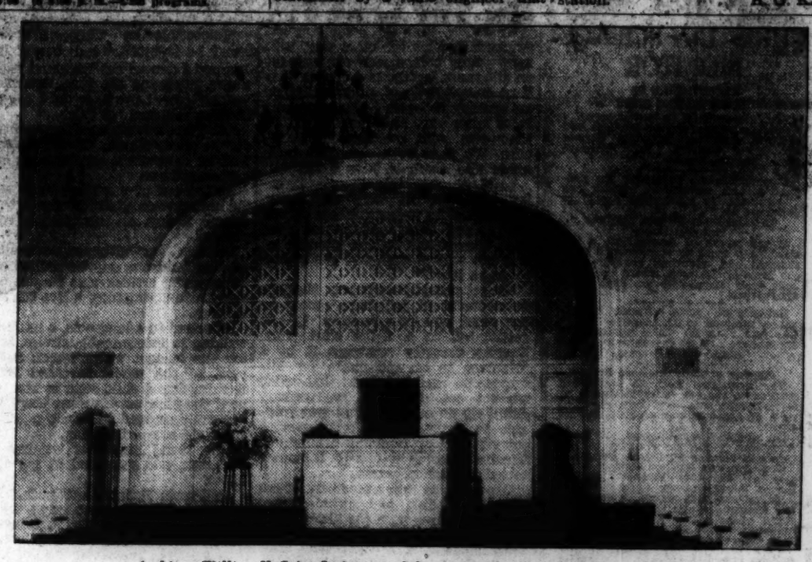
WITH the ever-increasing number of powerful radiocasting stations both in Europe and the United States the advent of Dr. Robinson's stenode radiostat invention is looked forward to as the cure, temporarily at any rate, for the crowded state of the ether. The writer was loaned a 7-tube receiver, a super-het incorporating the stenode system, though it was an early model working from batteries and not so efficient or of such good quality as the all-mains model which will be coming onto the market shortly. The set was a super-het with two small frame aerials wound on octagon frames about a foot in diameter. One of these was for the long waves, reception of which is not usually arranged for with a super-het.

Naturally one turned the dial drums to see what could be done toward separating Mühlacker, the 75-kilowatt German station, from the London Regional station of 45 kilowatts. Mühlacker is some 500 miles from the London transmitters at Brookman's Park and the writer was 15 miles from this station. Mühlacker came through at full loudspeaker strength, entirely clear of London and with only about 25 per cent of the volume control in operation. Mühlacker is separated by 9 kilocycles from London. The other test was to separate Leipzig, rated at 2.3 kilowatts and at about the same distance away, and the same separation of 9 kilowatts; from the London National station with an output of 68 kilowatts. This was equally successful though the strength was materially faint.

Apart from these two stations else could be heard with volume and quality. Tuning was very delicate as the oscillator dial timed a station in and out in the space of one degree so that micrometer tuning was found to be essential to get the best results.

European listeners will be glad to hear that reception on the long waves from about 1000 to 2000 meters left nothing to be desired. The only station likely to be difficult being the 35 kilowatt station of Konigs Wusterhausen in Germany, which is 9½ kilocycles from the Davantry 5XX station. Here on these long waves one seemed to turn the dials several degrees of silence before the other station.

H. G. K.



Architect William H. Crim, Jr. improved the acoustics of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Los Gatos, California, by specifying Acousti-Celotex for the ceiling.

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EDUCATIONAL

Talkies for the Classroom

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

DEFINITE conclusions have been arrived at by the educators and technicians who have been working these many months now on the production of educational talking pictures. It is agreed, as fundamental, that the film cannot displace the teacher in the classroom, and that, to justify itself, the talking educational film must provide materials which the teacher would not otherwise be able to bring into the classroom, and it must be made available for school use at a reasonable cost.

These and other conclusions as to procedure have been arrived at by prolonged experiments conducted by Electrical Research Products Inc. At its studio in New York City, the present writer recently had opportunity to see several of the talking films which have been produced in collaboration with educational authorities, and designed to meet the study requirements and teaching needs of today. Whereas the silent films often proved of unsatisfactory value as an aid to teaching, being largely produced without the basis of adequate research, this new group of educational talking pictures is proving of use both in teacher training and in aiding the teacher, not to mention boards of education, school committees and laymen generally. These films should be a boon in taking educational methods out of the vale of mystery where they have too long been lurking, by showing what the best schools are doing and how.

We know of a forward-looking school superintendent who has labored for years to educate his own education board to the point where they could see the reason for his desired reforms in teaching methods. He had not made as much progress in 22 months as he could probably achieve in 22 minutes with the assistance of the subject called "Dynamic Learning." In this film Dr. W. H. Kilpatrick, professor of education, Teachers College, Columbia University, vividly contrasts traditional educational methods based on learning by rote and progressive methods designed to enable the child to learn through creative thinking. We are shown the old-time blackboard with its items to be memorized, and the new schoolroom with its movable desks and the pupils engaged collaboratively on a project. The old-style teacher is largely engaged in checking the right and wrong answers; the progressive teacher becomes a guide in the children's efforts to grasp and solve a problem that is fundamental in their everyday experience.

Much Interest Shown

Interest manifested in such films at meetings of educators has exceeded all expectations. At Detroit a few months ago, delegates to the National Education Association convention kept these films going all day and evening and even until 3 a. m. the next day. One marked merit of these films is the long process of consideration they are put through before being made. The plan of each picture must stand criticism from every angle, and thus comes to the screen a tested thing, the product of many experts, never rousing the opposition that might result from the expression of a single, and possibly an eccentric, point of view. We were not inclined to argue over a single point made by the reasonable and persuasive Dr. Kilpatrick. The pupils at work in several grades on their projects proved his points so well that he merely needed to sum up his plea for an education truly reflecting the spirit of democracy in its participation in the life of today, as lived by the child in the home as well as at school.

Likewise of probably incalculable value to school officials of every sort is the two-reel picture, "Guidance in the Public Schools," by and with Dr. Richard D. Allen, assistant superintendent of schools, Providence, R. I., and lecturer at Brown and Harvard Universities. This film shows every detail of the method of keeping a complete and evolving record of the child's school work, and how he is guided toward the subjects for which he has talent, his general cultural balance maintained, and his adjustment to his parents or guardians assisted. The system extends even to contacts with outside industries, and means are found to keep the student's education continuous even after he has to earn money part of the time.

Each of the films is a model of simplicity, and by their wide distribution the expert's services may be multiplied indefinitely. He may assist the teacher in a consolidated rural school in Kansas at the same time he is doing his regular school work in Rhode Island, and while his celluloid alter ego is functioning in a dozen or more other places.

Play in Mathematics

Teachers of mathematics in high schools will surely find that their pupils receive new stimulus from "The Play of Imagination in Geometry," in which Dr. Eugene Smith, professor emeritus of mathematics at Teachers College, makes a game of the participation of triangles in engineering, astronomy, and seamanship. The humanizing element is strong in this picture, despite the technicality that might be expected. Human and containing frequent smiles is Dr. Harry D. Kitson's two-reel film, "Finding the Right Vocation," a picture that should be of interest to parents, pupils, and teachers alike. We follow the adventures of a boy in search of a career, his misfit attempt as a bank clerk, and how he finally narrows his choices down to aviation and camera work, finally combining them both in the profession of aerial photographer.

There are many other films already available, such as "Acoustic Principles," "The Teaching of Reading," "The Creative Approach of Education," "The Elementary Teacher as a Guide," "Individual Differences in Arithmetic," "The Building Trades," "Classroom Demonstrations, Grade 1 and Grade 6," a symphony orchestra series to aid in the study and appreciation of the orchestra and its music, and even a four-reel talking picture for the training of high school players in the fundamental and finer points of football.

It Is a Beginning

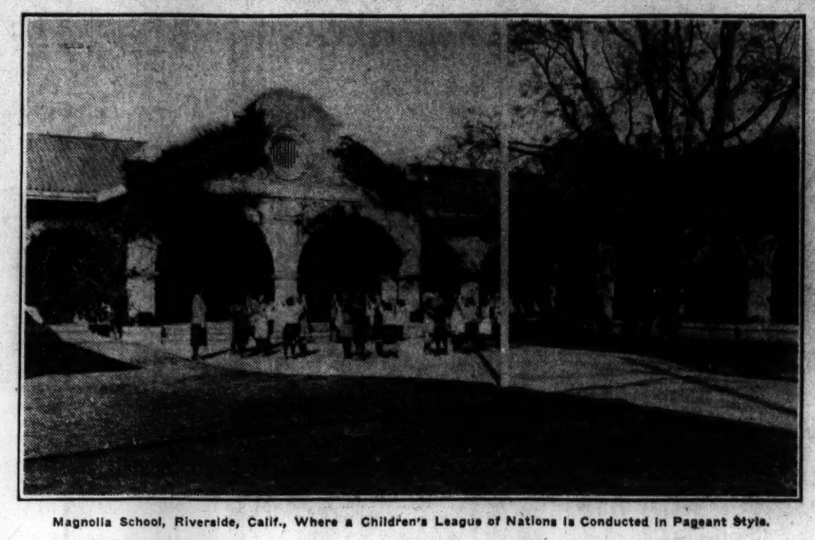
This program, together with its films of plant and animal growth in the natural science series, is clearly only a beginning of the riches that the talking picture appears destined to bring to school everywhere. No longer will experts be possessed exclusively by the larger centers. Eventually, the sponsors of these films predict, every schoolroom—not every schoolhouse merely—will have the talking picture assistant for the teacher. How far in the future that day will be, no one ventures to predict.

It will be many years, the laboratory technicians admit, before the company gets back the millions that have already been expended in experiment, if it ever gets them back. This experiment in talking education films offers an odd comment upon big business of today. Here is one way that big business is giving back some of the profits that have come to it through industry. Once when great corporations were the shadows of single individuals, the individuals got credit for the benefactions to libraries and educational institutions. Today corporations give back of their profits impersonally, and these films are an example of that sort of return. For the Electrical Research Products, Inc., is a subsidiary of Western Electric, to which is allied the Bell Telephone Company.

Accompanying each picture is a unit of instruction that is placed in the teacher's hands before a film is shown to pupils. This includes a statement of the central theme, generalizations and specific objectives to be developed by the unit and the picture, indicated approaches to its study, meanings and materials which should be used in developing its content, situations which may rouse the student to greater activity, problems which may be used in gathering data for the unit, tests which will enable the teacher to measure the value of the picture to the student, a bibliography for the use of the teacher and the student, a pupils' handbook for the further guidance of the student.

Already 40 reels of such carefully prepared pictures are available, and the demand for materials, even from the small number of institutions possessing projection apparatus, has encouraged the sponsors to go forward with a 10-year production schedule. After seeing some of these films the present writer cannot believe that well-equipped school buildings of the future will omit from their specifications the apparatus needed for the showing of pictures of such obvious value to the whole educational fabric.

E. C. S.



Magnolia School, Riverside, Calif., Where a Children's League of Nations Is Conducted in Pageant Style.

World Peace in Pageantry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Riverside, Calif.

WHITE turban gravely nodding to near-by golden curls; blue-eyed maid of Erin and almond-eyed Oriental; dark-hued African, gayly frocked Bulgar, homespun Highlander, demurely kerchiefed Gretchen; and a score of others as diverse, happily settling into attitude of attention. Over their heads from pillar and cornice, the soft spring breeze is gently fluttering the many-colored banners and streamers of as many national emblems. The second assembly of the children's league of nations is in session.

Thirty youngsters of the sixth grade at Magnolia School, Riverside, each presenting a problem of importance to the children of that nation, are assembled to discuss these problems, and solve them if possible. The little miss presiding with so much poise and decorum is only 11. At-her left, quick to catch his chief's low-voiced direction, is the assembly's secretary, making notes with meticulous care as the meeting proceeds.

The council chamber is in the open air, of course, as so many of California's meeting places are. No hall of mirrors or splendid throne room could be a more lovely background for these earnest children than the mission arches and vine-covered pillars of the school façade. Oddly it seems, looking out across the patio and campus, as though the landscaping had been done as a stage setting for this assembly. These shrubs and trees that had their habitat in remotest lands are quite impartial in their bestowals. Japan's feathery bamboo, white-boled gum trees of Australia and her beautiful grevillias, stately Himalayan cedars, the slender shaft of Italian cypress, palms from Araby, carebs from the Holy Land, camphor trees of India—all growing in great luxuriance in this friendly land.

Three years ago, influenced by the various activities which are concentrating on world peace, Magnolia School chose as its unit of work for the year the subject of world friendship. A number of foreign correspondents made letter writing interesting and helped to assemble a creditable collection of stamps and coins. Good will bags for the children of Mexico and dolls for the girls of Japan were sent out by the children in the school. The culmination of the year's work was a lovely map of children everywhere.

So successful and stimulating was this unit that the principal decided to carry the subject on through the years, until the class then in kindergarten should be leaving the building with the completion of the sixth grade. The second year developed "Life of Children Everywhere," tied together at the year's close by a group of modeled villages of various nations.

That year the children's league of nations was conceived and the first assembly held. It proved a most happy medium for acquiring information about our neighbors around the globe, as the children delighted in representing some little-known country.

The present sixth grade accepted the tradition eagerly and current events have been diligently studied. It is doubtful if many adults are as well posted on the world's problems as are these boys and girls. Customs, trade barriers, slavery, drugs, treaties, colonization, and many other topics, were discussed and amicably disposed of.

The first delegate to receive recognition from the chair was from Japan, bringing greetings to the assembly from the children of his native land. This message of good will influenced the close of the meeting as the president adjourned the assembly for another year with the request that the delegates take home to their country the good wishes of all the children in the world.

The Parent

Guernsey

Dear Friends:

I heartily indorse what Mrs. L. M. C. of Dublin says with regard to thanksgiving for the good things which the Monitor brings to us each day.

In the Parent column I seem to see all the fathers and mothers who are its readers, and all those who love the children, joining hands in a great circle, engirdling the world and drawing all the nations together; working with one common object—the right education of the children and the unfoldment of their characters along lines which make for health and happiness.

I was very interested in Mrs. C. G. D.'s letter too, because she has met and solved a problem similar to our own, and by the same method, of coöperation between parent and child. It used to be hard work to get our two youngest children, a boy and girl, off to school—until we instituted "Monitor Mornings." The plan was that if they dressed, and did their small "jobs" satisfactorily, and in the right spirit, and started off for school in good time, they were allowed to give themselves a good mark—just a pencil stroke, on a pad prepared by themselves; the days of the week down the side and the child's name at the top of the column. This was called a "Monitor Morning." If they cleaned their shoes, they were allowed to put a large S on the pad beside the stroke. This stood for shining shoes, and we got the idea from a friend who rang up one morning to say she had seen Kathleen and Peter pass and she had never seen such "shining shoes." Our great aim was to make the children understand the value of self-discipline. They judged for themselves whether they deserved a mark, and sometimes, though not at all often, they did not have it; and the only reward attached was a red star given by a parent on Saturday, if it had been a specially good week. I am indebted to a "Father" contributor to the Parent column for this scheme. We do not keep the pad any longer—the need for it is past; an atmosphere of usefulness and activity prevails in the early morning, and the children set out for school in good time and with an excellent attitude, having done their bit to make the morning's work lighter for the older members of the family. Not content with their "jobs," they now have "extras"—such as preparing vegetables, cleaning shoes for other members of the family, and shining a copper kettle! I have known our small son almost reduced to tears because his sisters wanted him to come to breakfast before his "extra" was done!

We too, have reaped the benefit of insisting upon obedience because it is right, and in accordance with divine law, I should like to say here how valuable I have found Miss Lucia C. Coulson's address given at Ponderoa School, Evanston, Ill., which was published by the Chicago Leader, and sent to me by a friend.

I find I have written more than I intended, but I just want to add one more remark. Since reading Mrs. L. M. C.'s letter I find that our children have the "Thank you" habit quite strongly developed. This morning I was trying to help our small son with a small adjustment of his bicycle, and feeling a little ashamed at having failed, but my heart rose with a bound when I heard him saying, "Thank you, Mummy, for trying to help me."

(Mrs.) H. Y.

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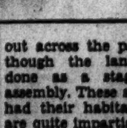

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STOCKS ENGAGE IN GOOD RALLY AFTER DECLINE

Rails Meet Realizing but Recover—Industrials Holding Steady

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—The stock market loafed through two dull hours today, but managed to make up much of an early decline. Net changes were irregularly lower and nominal.

Rails met realizing in the first hour, losing 1 to 4, and their heaviness had an effect on other groups. However, shorts covered quietly during the latter half of the session and the losses were either substantially reduced or eliminated. Sales were 500,000 shares.

U. S. Steel closed half a point lower, but it had been off 1⅜. American Telephone, Chesapeake & Ohio, Standard Oil of California, North American, and General Electric finished about a point off. There were narrow gains in Warner Brothers, Fox, Kennecott, General Motors, American Smelting, and New York Central. Mack Truck was strong. Baltimore & Ohio and Southern Pacific gained a point.

Grains were steady, while German bonds and the mark recovered.

Steel mill operations in the Youngstown district will be unchanged next week, according to the unofficial estimate.

Irregular gains with the restricted trading typical of a week-end session characterized the bond market today.

German 5½s and 7s were two of the most active issues and rallied from the closing levels of Friday. This recovery accompanied steadiness in Reichsmark exchange. The trend of other foreign obligations was downward.

Railroad issues as a group were the most active. Some of the high-grade obligations, such as Atchison general 4s and Delaware & Hudson 4s, eased off, but the majority of bonds of lower rating improved.

Public utility issues moved within a narrow range. International Telephone debenture 5s, North American 5s of 1961 and Consolidated Gas of New York 5½s were active and higher. Industrial obligations were quiet.

United States Government bonds were dull and steady.

NEW YORK SAVINGS AT NEW HIGH POINT

NEW YORK, June 13—Savings bank deposits in New York State increased $22,092,778 in May, exclusive of interest credits, to a further new high for monthly reporting banks of $5,-023,813,176, due to 5,500,479 depositors.

This is the first time deposits have shown an increase in May since 1927, when the gain was only $4,474,980. There was likewise a gain of 28,960 in the number of accounts, much larger than for any recent May.

Gain of $22,092,778 compares with loss of $4,259,548 in May, 1930, and loss of $22,521,919 in May, 1929.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: During the last week the stock market has given the strongest kind of indications that, for the time being at least, the line of least resistance is upward. It is encouraging to note really important buying of stocks during the last 10 days.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: Gradually a more normal attitude is being adopted relative to current and prospective business conditions, which is providing a more reasonable price level for security prices. We continue to feel that many securities are quoted at prices which offer sound values, and subject to irregular periods, further recovery appears in prospect.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: The market has given evidence all week of strong underlying support, although no attempt has been made to mark stocks up sharply, with the exception of the railroad stocks, which were in a position to respond more readily, perhaps, than any other class, due to a greater degree of pessimism which had been attached thereto. The action of these stocks from now on for the next few weeks will depend largely on the reaction of the public and the attitude of the Government, as expressed in the news from day to day, but we believe that sentiment on the whole will be favorable, and would, therefore, expect a continuation of the upward move.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: To say that the bottom has been reached is one thing; to expect any lasting improvement is another. Before the market goes forward on an uptrend, it must stop its down-trend. After the initial rebound, we should hope for a period of quiet, where individual issues may be adjusted to their own situations and where discriminating observers can concentrate their holdings in the logical issues for the improvement, to be expected only when business news justifies.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Seldom is offered an opportunity to buy good stocks at quotations so low, and we feel that one should take advantage of every recession to acquire such securities as he wishes.

Josephthal & Co., New York: The stock market has now regained nearly 35 per cent of its decline from early April highs and merely as a rally it might have a further recovery of 15 per cent. Whether traders would consider this possible additional recovery worth risking is questionable, but for long-term speculators or investors we believe it is most important to bear in mind that we must be somewhere near the bottom of the bear market, and accordingly that periods of market weakness should be considered opportunities for accumulating leading stocks.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: It appears advisable to continue the purchase of securities during the weak periods of the current irregular market.

DIVIDENDS

Boston Herald-Traveler Corporation declared the regular dividend of 20 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 26.

New England Fire Insurance Company declared the regular dividend of 25 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 19.

Lawyers Westchester Mortgage & Title Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 32, payable July 1 to stock of record June 18.

Central Illinois Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred and $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Western States Life Insurance Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of 50 cents, payable June 30 to stock of record June 24.

Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association and Corporation of America, its securities affiliated, together declared a quarterly dividend of $1, placing the stock on a $4 annual basis, compared with $6 previously.

Kaufman Department Stores, Incorporated, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable July 28 to stock of record July 10.

The Moxie Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the class A, payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

SHAWMUT BANK INVESTMENT

Shawmut Bank Investment Trust reports for three months to May 31, 1931, interest and dividend receipts of $75,614; expenses and interest payments $87,599, making net loss for the period $2085. In the three months to May 31, 1930, interest and dividend receipts amounted to $84,896, net gain on securities sold $151,067; expenses $18,474; interest payments $72,775 and tax reserve $13,500, leaving a net gain of $130,213.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	June 13	June 12
14½	3½	..	Abitibi Pw & P	1300	5	4½	4½	5¼
52	15	.60	Abitibi pf	400	22	17½	22	16
23½	10	1.40	Addressograph	100	18¾	18½	18¾	..
¾	⅛	..	Ahumada Lead	200	¼	¼	¼	⅛
109¾	70¾	3	Air Reduction	400	90½	80	80½	80
10¾	3½	..	Airway Elec App	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
20¼	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	1600	14½	14	14½	14⅝
12⅜	4⅛	..	Allegheny Corp	1400	6¾	6⅛	6¼	6⅜
89½	20½	5½	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	34	23½	34	22
182¾	103¾	6‡	Allied Chem	700	130	118¾	130	119½
42¾	18¾	2	Allis Chalmers	300	34½	34½	34½	33⅝
32	18½	2	Amerada	100	16	16	16	16
12⅜	5⅝	..	Am Brown Boveri	300	8¼	8	8	8
70	31	7	Am Br Bov pf	60	70½	69¾	69¾	71⅝
129¾	92¼	5‡	Am Can	3700	163¾	162¾	163¼	163¾
152½	146	7	Am Can pf	100	150	150	150	..
38⅜	14	3	Am Car & Fdy	400	17¾	17½	17¾	17
21¼	10	1.40	Am Colortype	400	11	10½	11	10⅝
14½	8⅞	..	Am Com Alcohol	300	8	7⅞	8	..
33½	18½	..	Am European	100	19¾	19½	19½	..
81¾	21¼	..	Am & For Pow	2100	27⅛	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛
31½	18¼	3	Am Ice	100	21½	21½	21½	21
36	9¼	..	Am International	300	12¾	12½	12½	12⅝
30¾	13⅝	1	Am Locomotive	300	16	16	16	16
39½	5	..	Am Nat Gas pf	20	9	8⅞	9	..
85	75½	5	Am P&L pf sts	200	76¾	76¾	76¾	..
21½	11½	.60	Am Radiator	1100	13⅞	13¾	13½	12¼
37⅜	15⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	100	18	18	18	18
58½	34⅜	4	Am Smelt & Ref	200	30½	29½	30¼	29⅛
11½	3	..	Am Solvents pf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
31¼	11⅛	3	Am Steel Fdries	800	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14⅝
48¼	37	2½‡	Am Stores	100	41	41	41	..
60	43	6	Am Sugar Ref	100	48	48	48	47⅞
201¾	156⅝	9	Am Tel & Tel	3700	180½	167⅛	169	170
110½	82	7	Am Type F pf	110	88	86	88	..
80¾	40¾	3	Am Wat W&E	300	48¾	46⅝	46⅝	46½
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	1400	21¾	21¼	21⅞	21½
26¼	20	1	Anaconda Wire	200	30	20	30	..
19½	9		Andes Copper	100	9	9	9	..
72	32	7	Armour Del pf	400	44	43¾	43¾	43¾
4½	1½	..	Armour Ill A	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2⅞	1	..	Armour Ill B	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
28⅛	5¾	2‡	Asso Apparel Ind	300	7½	7⅛	7⅛	6½
203⅜	132⅜	10	Atchison T&SF	1800	158	156	158	159¼
23⅝	11⅛	1	Atl Refining	900	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅝
99½	86	6	Atlas Powder pf	130	87	86	87	..
295½	101½	4‡	Auburn Auto	4300	173¾	16	2 167½	168½
2¼	1¼	..	Austin Nichols	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
6½	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
			—B—					
27½	9½	1¾	Baldwin Loco	200	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
104½	75	7	Baldwin Loco pf	20	76	76	76	80
87½	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	1100	57¾	55⅝	57⅝	56½
14½	5⅜	1	Barnsdall A	200	7¼	7	7¼	7
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	100	61¾	61⅜	61¾	60¾
80¾	77½	5.51	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	77¾	77½	77½	..
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	400	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	17
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	100	35	35	35	35
70¾	38½	4	Bethlehem Steel	3000	44¾	44	44½	44¾
29	16	1½	Blaw Knox	300	17½	17½	17½	..
3	1	..	Booth Fisheries	200	1	1	1	..
17¼	3	..	Booth Fish ipf	100	3	3	3	6
76½	47	3‡	Borden	1700	56⅝	55	56⅝	55⅞
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	400	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	17
22⅞	9¼	1½‡	Briggs Mfg	200	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
5¼	2¼	..	Brockway	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞
69⅜	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	5200	62½	60⅜	62⅜	60
94¼	85⅝	6	Brooklyn M T pf	300	91½	91½	91½	..
11	7½	..	Brooklyn Queens	700	11½	9¾	11½	..
34⅞	20½	2½	Buczyrus E cv pf	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	23
13	7½	1	Budd Wheel	100	8	8	8	..
8¾	8½	1½	Bulova Watch	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal	100	20	20	20	21
69¾	23⅝	..	Byers	300	32⅜	31½	32⅜	33¼
			—C—					
53	20½	2	Calif Packing	100	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	24
11⅜	5	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞
43⅜	29⅞	.3	Canada Dry	1000	43	42	42½	43⅜
45⅞	24¾	1¼	Canadian Pacific	500	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	27½
131½	59½	6	Case Thresh	5600	73¼	72	72¼	73¾
52½	21½	3	Caterpillar Trac	200	24¼	24	24	24¼
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	100	4½	4½	4½	4¼
30¼	7	1½	Cerro de Pasco	100	15	15	15	15¼
54⅜	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	200	37	36¼	36½	37⅜
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	1700	36⅝	35½	36	36⅞
7	4	..	Chi & Gt West	600	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
26¼	15¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	700	22½	22	22½	22½
45½	25	4	Chi & N'western	400	34	33½	34	34¼
15½	6½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	8	8	8	7½
65½	22½	.5	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	37⅜	36½	36¾	37½
33⅜	17⅜	2.40	Childs Company	100	19½	19½	19½	20⅝
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	4800	71¾	71½	71⅞	71¼
37⅜	30½	3.60‡	City Ice & Fuel	100	31	31	31	31
90	77½	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	80¼	79½	79½	..
4⅜	2	..	City Stores	2100	3¾	3¼	3¾	..
170	133	7	Coca Cola	300	145	145	145	146
48	24⅝	3	Colo & Southern	200	30	30	30	..
45⅜	20⅝	2‡	Columbia Gas	1300	27⅞	26⅛	27	26⅞
111⅝	55	5‡	Columbian Carb	300	68	67	68	68⅞
16⅜	6	..	Columbia Graph	1000	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
23½	20	1¾	Comm Cred pf	10	22¼	22½	22½	..
85¾	76½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	50	85	83	83	..
24½	21½	2	Comm Credpf B	30	22	22	22	..
21⅜	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	400	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
12	6⅞	.40	Comwith & So	2200	8¼	8	8¼	8
100⅜	90	6	Comwith & S 6pf	200	92½	92	92	92
12¾	6½	..	Congoleum Nairn	200	10½	10⅞	10½	11
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film I pf	300	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13¾
109⅝	82¼	4	Consol Gas	3900	92⅜	91⅝	92⅜	92½
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	1000	½	½	½	½
3⅜	1¾	..	Cont2Baking B	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	200	55	54¾	54¾	53⅜
62¾	40¾	2½	Cont Can	500	48½	47¼	48½	48⅛
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	200	40½	40⅛	40½	40¼
4½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	100	2½	2½	2½	2¼
12	5	..	Cont Oil	200	7	7	7	7¼
88⅝	55⅜	3‡	Corn Products	100	64½	64½	64½	64¾
18	8¼	..	Coty	100	8	8	8	..
19⅝	12¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	16½	16½	16½	16⅜
38¼	18¼	2.40	Crown Cork & S	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
63	30⅜	..	Crucible Steel	900	93⅞	38¼	39	39¾
2⅜	⅝	..	Cuban Cane Pr	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
48⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	100	38	38	38	38
100	60	4	Curtis Publishing	100	71	71	71	71
5½	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	1000	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	2¾
112	100	7	Cushman 7%	10	110	110	110	109
187	95	8	Cushman 8%	20	100	100	100	..
41	17½	..	Cutler Hammer	100	19½	19½	19½	19⅞
			—D—					
23	9⅝	..	Davison Chem	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
157½	107½	.9	Del & Hudson	400	125	123½	125	124
19½	11½	.60	Devoe & Rey A	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
23	14⅞	..	Diamond Match	200	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
13½	8¾	1	Dome Mines	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
24	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	19	19	19	18⅜
107	71	4‡	Du Pont de Nem	3300	81½	79¾	80¾	80½
			—E—					
185¾	118	5	Eastman Kodak	1600	133⅞	132¼	133⅞	133
74⅜	34½	6	Elec Auto-Lite	3500	43⅜	42	43	42¼
110	106	7	Elec Auto-L pf	30	109	108½	109	..
4¼	2	..	Elec Boat	200	2⅝	2⅜	2¾	3
60¾	30½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	2600	37	36½	36⅝	36½
108⅛	92⅝	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	96¼	96¼	96¼	96
98	90	..	Engineers P S 6pf	100	90	90	90	..
35⅜	27½	2½	Equitable Off Big	200	29	28¼	29	29⅞
39¾	13½	..	Erie RR	2000	20⅝	20⅛	20⅞	20⅞
45½	25	4	Erie RR 1pf	100	34½	34½	34½	..
12¾	6⅛	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
			—F—					
11¼	4½	..	Fairbanks pf	20	4½	4½	4½	..
6½	3⅝	..	Fasrion Park	200	4¾	3¾	4¾	..
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Wat Serv	1100	20	17½	19⅛	17¾
83⅜	56¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	..
55	41	2½	First Nat Stores	500	51⅞	51¼	51⅞	51⅞
⅞	½	..	Fisr Rubber	400	⅝	½	⅝	½
3	1	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
64½	21½	2	Foster-Wheeler	200	27½	27½	27½	27¾
38⅜	11⅝	2½	Fox Film A	8600	20¼	19⅜	20	19½
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	200	25½	25¼	25½	25⅞
			—G—					
25⅜	⅝	..	Gardner Motor	200	¾	¾	¾	⅝
73⅛	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tk Car	1200	57½	57	57	57
25⅝	17½	..	Gen Baking	300	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18¾
54⅞	36	1.60	Gen Electric	13100	39¼	38½	39¼	40½
12⅛	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¼
56	43	3	Gen Foods	600	47¾	46⅞	47⅝	47⅜
8½	4⅛	.30	Gen Gas & E A	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
76¾	54	6	Gen G & E cv pf	200	59	57	57	57
50	36	3	Gen Mills	100	38	38	38	38
100	96	6	Gen Mills pf	300	98½	98½	98½	98
48	31⅛	3	Gen Motors	6000	35	34¼	34¾	34⅛
76	59½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	30	64	64	64	64
114	104⅝	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	10	109¾	109¾	109¾	..
57⅜	29	4	Gen Refractories	100	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33½
15½	3⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	3900	5	4⅜	5	4⅝
34¾	21½	..	Gillette Saf Ras	900	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	24
76⅞	62⅜	5	Gillette S R pf	100	72¾	72¼	72⅞	73
7⅝	4	..	Gimbel Bros	1300	6	5¾	6	5
48	36½	7	Gimbel Bros pf	100	45½	45½	45½	45¼
16½	7¾	..	Glidden	200	8½	7⅞	8½	8
78	48	7	Glidden ppf	10	66	66	66	66
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	5¼	4⅞	5	5¼
42½	21	1½	Gold Dust	700	28¼	27½	28¼	28⅝
20⅞	8¼	..	Goodrich	200	11½	11¼	11½	11⅝
52¾	30⅝	3	Goodyear	200	36	35¾	36	36
6½	3¼	..	Graham Page	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
18⅞	10⅝	..	Grand Union	100	15½	15	15½	15⅝
46	36	3	Grand Un pf	100	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
29¾	18⅞	3	Granite City Stl	100	20	20	20	..
39½	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	100	36	36	36	38⅛
89¾	43⅛	5	Great Nor pf	800	56¼	54½	56¼	55⅞
11⅞	7⅛	..	Great West Sug	300	7½	7⅛	7½	7⅛
6¾	2⅜	..	Grigsby-Grunow	300	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	4
			—H—					
30	26½	1¾	Hack W pf A	20	30	30	30	29¾
9¾	4½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
63⅞	50	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	53¾	53¾	53¾	..
19⅜	12	2	HallPrinting	100	13	13	13	13
104	93	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	99	99	99	99
19½	5⅝	..	Hollander	400	15½	15¼	15½	15¼
36	26	2½	Holland Furnace	200	31	31	31	..
9¾	4¼	..	Houdaille Her B	300	5	5	5	5½
68½	27	..	Houston Oil	200	37½	37¼	37¼	37½
14⅛	6	..	Houston Oil new	200	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8½
26	11	1	Hudson Motor	100	13½	13⅛	13½	13⅜
3½	5⅝	..	Hupp Motors	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
			—I—					
89	41½	4	Ill Central	400	49	48¼	49	49
4¾	2	..	Indian Motor	300	2½	2	2½	2½
86	21½	.4	Indus Rayon	1100	29	28¼	28⅝	27⅞
34	19½	..	Interboro Rap T	4100	26½	24⅞	26¼	24½
32½	20	..	Interboro R T cd	700	24¾	23⅞	24¼	23⅜
179¾	117	6‡	Int Business M	500	138	136½	137	140
12⅝	6¾	.50	Int Carriers	300	8	7¾	8	7¾
4	1¼	..	Int Combustion	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
39¾	13	..	Int Combus pf	500	15	15	15	..
60½	38¾	2½	Int Harvester	800	41½	41	41½	42
143½	131	7	Int Harvester pf	200	134½	134½	134½	135
31	16⅞	2b	Int Hydroelec	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
73¾	50	4	Int Match pf	200	54	54	54	54⅝
16½	8½	1	Int Mere Marine	100	8½	8½	8½	..
20½	9¾	.60	Int Nickel	2800	11¾	11⅜	11¾	11⅞
42	18	7	Int Paper 7%	50	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
43½	18½	7	Int Pap&Pow pf	100	21	21	21	21
42	29¼	3	Int Salt	100	33½	32⅞	33½	33¾
38¾	18¾	2	Int Tel & Tel	18700	39¼	37⅝	39½	37¾
18½	10	1	Intertype Corp	200	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
9¼	3⅜	..	Investors Equity	200	4½	4½	4½	4¾
31	20	4	Island Crk Coal	100	25½	25½	25½	26
			—J—					
80¾	40⅝	3	Johns Manville	1100	53¼	52¼	53	53

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	June 13	June 12
123½	117½	7	Jones & Laughlin pf	100	117½	117½	117¾	117½
			—K—					
26	9½	..	Kelly Sp 8%	10	12	12	12	..
13½	8½	..	Kelvinator Corp	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	10¼
60	20	.6	Kendall Co pf	10	40	40	40	..
31½	14⅜	1	Kennecott Cop	900	17⅜	17	17⅛	17
8⅜	4⅜	..	Kresge Dept S	400	6¾	6	6	6½
37⅞	17½	1.60	Kreuger & Toll	1300	19	18¾	18⅞	18⅝
35½	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	3800	36¾	35½	36	37½
			—L—					
61	37½	2½	Lehigh Val RR	100	43	43	43	44⅜
69¾	46¾	3	Lehman Corp	1400	53¾	51½	53⅜	51
20½	11½	..	Libbey-Owens-F	900	18¾	17½	18¾	18½
25	14¾	.20	Lima Loco Wks	100	22	22	22	23½
38½	20½	3	Liquid Carbonic	300	37	36½	37	38½
63½	36½	3	Loew's Inc	1700	45¾	43½	43½	45¾
6¾	2¾	..	Loft Inc	1300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
54¾	40¾	2.60‡	Loose-Wiles Biscv	300	46½	46½	46½	46½
135	118	7	Loose-Wiles pf	40	123¾	123¾	123½	..
19	8¼	7	Ludlum Steel	400	13	10½	11	..
			—M—					
36	33	2½	McCall Corp	100	36½	36¼	36½	38
36½	19½	1	McIntyre Poreu	700	23½	22¾	23¼	22¾
103½	71½	4‡	Mcesport Tin	400	84	81½	83	85¾
10½	4¼	..	McLellan Stores	100	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5¾
43½	31½	.2	Mack Trucks	8000	34¼	31⅝	33	31¾
7⅛	5	.80	Madison Sq Gar	100	6½	6½	6½	..
39	30	..	Man Elv mg	9000	35¼	34	35¼	34½
34¼	18¼	1.20	Marine Mid	400	19¾	19¾	19½	19¾
10	2	..	Marmon Motor	1800	4½	3⅞	4¾	4
39	28	2½	May Dept Stores	3100	33¾	31	33	32½
34	23	2	Melville Shoe	300	34	33	33	34½
27	22	1.80	Met-Gldwyn pf	300	35	35	35	35
20¾	10¾	..	Mex Seaboard	900	14½	14	14	14½
16⅜	8¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	300	7⅞	7½	7⅝	8
31½	13¾	3	Midland Steel	100	18½	18½	18½	17⅝
26¾	9⅞	..	Mo Kan & Tex	600	15¾	14¾	15	15¾
43¾	14	..	Mo Pacific	300	21¾	21	21½	22
20½	13¾	..	Montgom Ward	2800	19¼	19	19½	19¼
¾	⅜	..	Mother Lode	100	½	½	½	⅜
4¼	1¾	..	Moto Met Gauge	600	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	..
19⅞	8¾	1	Motor Wheel	100	10½	10⅜	10½	10½
38⅞	6⅝	..	Mullins Body	400	23¼	23	23¼	23⅜
18¾	6¼	..	Murray Body	600	7¼	7	7⅛	7
45⅛	36	2	Myers & Bro	100	37½	37½	37½	..

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Business Entering Period of Seasonal Quiet—German News Features

Business is moving into that period of slackness usual during the summer months. The situation, however, is not without encouraging features.

World-wide attention has been attracted by Germany's move to lighten her debt burden. There are seen under way in Europe maneuvers to bring debt readjustment into closer connection with disarmament, and in the United States there is evidence of a growing feeling that aloofness on the part of American business is a policy not designed best to further American business interests.

Trade and industrial trends in the United States have reflected seasonal influences this week, though not to the usual extent.

Steel making has declined somewhat and is now at the low point of the year. Output of electrical current also has shown a drop for the country as a whole. Along the Atlantic seaboard, however, output of current is running considerably ahead of a year ago.

The tapering off in steel trade activity is attributed to lessened demand for the metal by manufacturers of automobiles.

Retail Trade Holding

According to Dun's Review, continued unsettlement of commodity prices has tended to restrict business in some departments of trade. Other lines, however, have not been affected, the review states, and in some of them output continues large. It is noted that many large stores have in the first two weeks of June exceeded the sales volume of the like period last year.

The reports on retail trade received by Bradstreet this week show that in most sections of the country sales have either held steady or gained slightly. Wholesaling, however, is reported rather quiet.

Bank clearings this week totaled $8,245,251,000. This total is 9.8 per cent lower than that of last week and 22.2 per cent below that of the corresponding period a year ago.

New bond offerings totaled somewhat less than $15,000,000 this week, compared with $72,195,000 last week and $232,573,000 in the similar week last year.

Carloadings in the latest reported week showed a decline from the preceding week and from the like period of 1930.

European Reports

Reports from Great Britain say business in that country is lagging. Rubber and lead prices have been firmer the last few days, however. The rayon industry also is improving. Unsettlement in the labor situation has been renewed, according to this week's reports.

In France some encouragement is derived from the better employment figures of the last week or two. A further gain of 4 per cent in employment is reported. Carloadings have declined again, following an encouraging gain in May. French reports, like those of Great Britain, reveal unsettled conditions for labor.

Political uncertainty is a feature of the business situation in Germany. With this nation facing a financial crisis, its business outlook is most obscure at the moment. There have been heavy withdrawals of foreign credits. One bright spot is furnished in reports on the coal industry, which state that coal sales in the Ruhr area in May gained about 10 per cent over April.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market has been a rather quiet affair this week. Daily turnover was in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 shares. The price trend has been inconclusive but the undertone of the market has been fairly encouraging. Railroad stocks benefited from the declaration of the regular dividend by New York Central directors. Brokers' loans declined $49,000,000.

At London stock prices reflected a cheerful sentiment in trading circles, based largely upon the good behavior of the market at New York. Continental news late this week, however, had a disturbing effect and the price trend became irregular.

Paris prices began the week somewhat improved but soon lost early gains. There was further progress made later but the market at the close of the week was dull, with the price trend irregularly downward.

The Berlin Boerse provided a surprise late this week by showing considerable strength after a rather long period of weakness. The rally was taken to indicate that apprehension over recent financial developments of a national character had largely subsided.

CLARKE TO HEAD NEW CHICAGO BANK

CHICAGO, June 13 (AP)—Philip R. Clarke, president of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, will become president of the Central Republic Bank and Trust Co., the $350,000,000 institution to be formed by merger of the Central Trust Co. and the National Bank of the Republic.

He is 41, and will be one of the youngest presidents of a major bank in the country. The boards of directors of the two institutions assured him of election at a meeting tonight to ratify final plans.

Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador to Great Britain, will be honorary chairman of the new institution, the post he now holds with the Central Trust Company.

The new bank, which will be brought into being within the month will have deposits of more than $285,000,000 and invested capital of $33,000,000, making it the third largest in Chicago.

CUDAHY MAKING MONEY

E. A. Cudahy Sr., chairman of Cudahy Packing Company, said the volume of business of the company is holding up well this year and he feels "justified in saying that no change will be made in the current dividend rate of $4 annually on the common stock when directors meet June 19 for action on the next quarterly dividend." He added that the company is making money on present prices.

CITY OF BOSTON $5,000,000 LOAN

The City Treasurer of Boston will receive bids until 11 a. m. June 15 for $5,000,000 loan dated June 16, 1931, and due Oct. 5, 1931. Bids are to be made on a 366-day to the year, interest to follow, basis.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	99¾	99¾
Alabama Gr So 4s	93¾	93¾
Albany PWP 6s '48	83	83
Albany & Sus 3½s	91½	91½
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	69½	68
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	68	68
Allegheny Corp 5s '50	85¾	83½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101½	101¼
Amer Af Chem 7½s '41	103½	103½
Amer Chain deb 6s '53	99½	98½
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	94½	94½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	77	77
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	90	90
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	77½	77½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	86¼	85¼
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	35	30½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103¾	103¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104¼
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	130¾	130¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¾	106½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	108½	108½
Amer T&T 5s '65	108¾	108¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110¾	110¾
Amer WW&Elec deb 6s '75	104	104
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	57	57
Armour & Co 4½s '39	77½	76½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	65½	64¼
Associated Oil 6s '38	103¾	103¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	100¾	100¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	113¼	113
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	100	100
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	42¾	42¾
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	100¾	100¾
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107	107
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98¾	98¾
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	98	98
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	100½	100½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	89½	89
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	101¾	101¼
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	104	103½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	107¾	107
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	101	101
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	108	107⅞
Bangor & Aroos 5s '43	103½	103½
Belding Hem 6s '36	92½	92½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	109½	109½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113¾	113¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	102¾	102¾
Boston & Maine 5s '55	99	99
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107½	106¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	99	99
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101¾	101½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	106¾	106½
Bur O R N 5s	102	102
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	81	81
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	101½	101½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	106½	106½
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	106⅞	106⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	106⅞	106⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	106⅞	106⅞
Can North 4½s '35	102⅞	102⅞
Can North deb 6½s '46	120	120
Can North deb 7s '40	106½	106½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99½	99½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99¾	99¾
Can Pacific 5s '44	105⅞	105⅞
Can Pacific 5s '54	102½	102½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102¾	102¾
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	113⅝	113⅝
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	109⅞	109⅞
Certainteed 5½s '48	39	39
Ches Corp 5s '47	97	96⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	105½	105½
Ches & O 4½s B	101⅜	101⅜
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	99⅝	99⅝
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	99	99
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	34½	34
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	65⅞	65
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	96⅜	96⅜
Chicago M&StP col 6s '34	85	85
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	23½	22½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	62¼	60½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	88⅝	88⅝
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	81⅜	81⅜
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	74	73
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	93¼	93
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	82½	82½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	77	76½
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	105½	105½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	103⅞	103⅞
Chile Copper 5s '47	86½	86½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s 68 A	98¼	98¼
Cin Ind StL&Chi RR 4½s	103¾	103¾
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	94½	94½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	99	99
Clev CC&StL 4½s B	101¾	101¾
Clev Shore Line 4½s '61	103¾	103¾
Cin Ind StL&Chi RR 5s	99½	99½
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	85	85
Colo Industrial 5s '34	81	81
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	101¾	101¾
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	97½	96½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	97¼	97¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	97½	97½
Columbus Gas Co 5s '33	98½	98½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	100¾	100¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	99¾	99¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	103	101¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	36½	36½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107	106⅝
Con Ry 4s '54	73½	73½
Container Corp 5s ct '42	30	30
Container Corp 6s '46	53	53
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	85½	85½
Crown Zelerbach 6s ww '50	60½	60
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	81	80¾
Cuba RR 6s '36	65	65
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	98	97¾
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	104½	104½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104½	104
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	91½	91½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	54½	54½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	65	65
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	105½	105½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86	85½
Dold Packing 6s '42	56½	56
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	106½	105½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	76½	75¾
Erie RR gen lien	74	74
Erie RR gen 5s '75	76½	75
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	91½	91
Fla East Coast 5s '74	17½	17
Gannett 6s '43	73	73
Gen Mot Acc Corp 4s '37	103¾	103¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103½	103½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	43	40½
Geo Car & Nor 6s '34	87	87
Goodrich 6s' 45	63½	63
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	95½	95½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	94½	93¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	108¾	108¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97⅜	97⅛
Great Northern 5s '73 C	109	109
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¾	110¾
Hudson Co Gas 5s' 49	108	107¾
Hudson & Man 1st ref 5½s in 5s '57	78	77¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Humble Oil 5½s '33	102½	102½
Ill Central 4s '52	86	86
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	80¾	80¾
Ill Central 4½s '66	78½	78
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	89	89
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	104	104
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	95½	95½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	70¼	69½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '31	92½	92½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	88	87½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s' 66	72½	72
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	72½	71¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	61½	59¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	92½	92½
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	77	76
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	84½	84½
Int & G Nor adp 6s '52	48½	48½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	67½	67½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	79½	78½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	88½	88⅝
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	85¼	85½
Kan City Pt&cMem 4s' 36	92¼	92¼
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	51½	51½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	106½	106⅝
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	87¼	86½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	98	97¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	93¾	93¾
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	105¼	105¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	102	102
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	100¾	100⅜
L'Autaro 6s '54	42	40
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	86½	86½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	101¾	101¼
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	105½	105½
Long Island 5s '34	101	101
Louis Arkansas 5s '60	46¾	46¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	108	107½
L&N uni 4s '40	99	99¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	99½	99½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	59	58
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	94½	94½
Meade 6s '45 ww	70	70
Metro Edison 4½s '68	102½	102½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103¾	102½
Hil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	104	103¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	87¾	87¾
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	80¾	80¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	61¾	61
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	85	85
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	85¾	85¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	85¾	85
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	73	72
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105¾	105¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	89¼	87½
Mut Fuel 5s	109½	109½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	50½	50½
Nat Acme Co 6s '42	98	98
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101¾	101
New Eng Ry con 5s '45	103½	103½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	92¼	91¾
N O T & M 5½s '54	74	74
N O & N E 1m 4½s '52	62½	62
NYC&HR gen 2½s '97	35	35
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	101¾	101½
NYC&HR deb 4s '42	99¼	99¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	99¼	99¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s E	98¾	98½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	99	98¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	77¾	77½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	88	88
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	96	96
NY Edison 5s '44	61¾	61¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	118½	118½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	116¾	116¾
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	80¾	79¾
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	86½	86½
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	73½	73½
NY NH&H 4½s '47	94½	94½
NY N&AM cll 6s '48	105½	105½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	112½	112½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	53	53
NY Railway Inc 6s '55	3½	3¾
NY Rich Gas 6s	106½	106½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104¾	104¾
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110½	110½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¾	106¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	83	83
Norf Southern rfg As '61	19¾	19¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	31½	31½
Norm Am Co 5s '61	100	99½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101½	101¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047 reg	86½	86
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	95	95
Nor States Pow 5s '41	103½	103½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s E '47	111½	111½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	110¾	110¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	85	85
Paramount Public 6½s '50	80½	79½
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	44	44
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101½	101½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	91½	90¼
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	34	34
Penn Railroad con 4s ser '48	100½	100½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	85½	85½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	100¾	100¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101¾	101¾
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	100¾	100¼
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100¾	100¾
Penn Railroad 4½s	98¾	98¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '47	100¾	100¼
Phil Ed&W 4½s	103¾	103¾
Phil Balt & W 4s	100	100
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	80	80
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103¾	103¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90½	90¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	100	100
Phil & Read Cstl 6s '49	83	83
Phil Rwy 4s	34	34
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	102	102
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '70	107¾	107¾
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	89¾	89¾
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	104¾	104¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	56	55
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	84	83
Pub Svc E&G 4s	90¾	90¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	76	75½
Purity Baking 5s '48	93¾	93¾
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	85	85
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	73	72½
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	96½	96½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	30	30
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	94	94
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	93¼	93½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	66¾	66¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	57	56½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	65¾	65¾
Seabd Al gold 4s st '50	36	36
Seabd Al 6s	12	12
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	10½	10
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83¼	83¾
Shell Unione 5s '47	70¾	70½
Shell Unione 5s ct ww '49	70¾	70½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	8¾	8¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	86	85
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	93	92
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100½	100½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	45	43¾
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103	103
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	92¾	92¾
Southern do 4½s '81	92¼	92
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100½	100¼
Southern Ry con 5s '94	107½	107½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	103½	103½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	107¾	107¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99½	98¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	51¾	51½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106¾	106½
Texas Corp 5s '44	93¼	92¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	93	93
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	92¾	92¾
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	94⅞	94⅞
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	54½	53¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	39½	39¼
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	45	45
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	103¾	103¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	101½	101¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	94½	94½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	102½	102¼
United Biscuit 6s '42	104½	104¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	63	63
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	100½	99⅞
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	1103¼	103¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	63	62½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	70½	70¼
Vanadium 5s	79¾	79
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	29	29
Virginia Ry 4½s B '62	100	100
Virginia Ry 5s '62	105	105
Wabash RR 4½s '78	62¼	61
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	102	101½
Wabash RR 5s '76	G4Eshrdlu	
Wabash RR 5s B '76	67	66½
Warnere Quinlan 6s '39	42¼	42¼
Warnere Bros Pict 6s '39	45	43
West Shore 4s 2361	93¼	93½
Western Electric 5s '44	106½	106½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	100¼	100¼
Western Union 5s '51	101	100¾
Western Union 5s '60	100½	100¼
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	77	77
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	36	36
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	92	91
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	98½	98¾
Youngstown Sheet B	97¾	97¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Jun13	Jun12
3½s '47	102.31	102.19	102.29	102.30
1st 4¼s '47	103.14	103.12	103.13	103.14
4th 4¼s '38	104.31	104.30	104.31	105.00
US 3½s '43 March	103.30	103.30	103.30	
US 3½s '43 Jan.	103.60	103.40	103.40	
US 4½s '33	114.40	114.30	114.30	114.30

FOREIGN BONDS

Adriatic Elec 7s '52	99	99½
Akershus 8s '63	95½	95¾
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	43¾	43¾
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	43¾	43¾
Antioquia 7s L '45	47¾	47¾
Antioquia III 7s '57	43	43
Argentine Gov 5½s '63	72	71¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	77	77
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	77¾	77
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	78	78
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '6	78	78½
Argentine Gov 6s York '61	78	78
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	7	77
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	78	76¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	78	78
Australia 4½s '56	84¾	84
Australia 5s '55	86¾	86¾
Australia 5s '57	83½	83¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '37	85½	85¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106½	106¾
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	90	89¾
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	100	100
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	90½	90½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	75	75
Belgium (King) 6s '35	103¾	103¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '50	109½	109¼
Belgum (King) 7s '55	114¾	114¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109½	109½
Bergen (City) 5s '60	89	89
Berlin (City) 6s '58	88	87
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	70½	70½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	68	68½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	64	63¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	64	63¾
Berlin (City) 6½s '51	64¼	64½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	57	57
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	14	13½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	24½	24
Brazil (Cen E Rvy) 7s '52	47	47
Brazil 6½s '25-'57	46½	46½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	46½	46½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	66	65½
Bremen 7s '35	87¾	87¾
Brisbane 5s '57	49	48¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	65¾	65
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	80	80
Bulgaria 7½s '68	69¾	69¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	59⅞	59
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102¾	102¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	96	96
Canada '52	106⅞	106⅞
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	60½	60½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	60¼	60
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	61	58½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	62⅜	60
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	57¼	57
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	60	57
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	60	56⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	60	57
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	60½	57
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	60½	57
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	76½	73
Chile (Rep) 6s '43	61	57
Chilean Loan 7s '60	53	51
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	51	49¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	63	61½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	62½	61¼
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	68¾	68¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100¼	100¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	50¼	50¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	94¾	94
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	53	53
Cuba (Rep) 6½s '59	54½	53
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	98½	98½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100¾	100¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106¼	106¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97	96½
Dresden 7s '45	80	80
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	85¼	85¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	81	81
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	88¼	87½
Frankfort 6½s '53	86	86
French (Rep) 7s '49	118	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¼	125
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	82	82
German 7s '49	94¼	93¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	75½	74¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	66½	66
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	67¼	66
German Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	77½	76¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	65	63¼
Germ El Pow '53	73	71
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	72	72
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	74¼	73
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	88¼	87
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	85	82
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	64½	63¾
Graz 6s '54	83¾	83¾
Greek 6s '68	83	87
Greek 7s '64	97½	97
Hansa 6s '39 ww	62	62
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	83½	83½
Helsingfors 6½s '60	83½	83½
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	71¾	71¾
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	81	81
Hungary Mun 7½s '46	76½	76½
Iisedar Steel 5s '48	64¼	63
Irish Free State 5s '60	106½	106½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	93½	93
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	90½	90
Italy (King) 7s '51	99¾	99¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '54	99½	99½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	97½	97½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	107¾	107¾
Karstadt 6s '43	49½	48½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	90	89¾
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	80	80
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	86	86
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	86	85¾
Meridionale El 7s '57	96½	96½
Mex 4s small	8	8
Milan (City) 6½s '52	85	85
Minas Geraes 6½s' 58	35	33
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	36	33
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	94	94
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	91	94
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	70	70
New South Wales 5s '57	50	50
New South Wales 5s '58	50	49¾
Nord Rys 6½s' 50	103½	103½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	78¼	78
Norway (King) 5s '63	101½	101½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103½	103¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	106½	106½
Norway (King) 6s '52	102½	102½
Norwegian El 6½s '57	89¼	89
Ont Pow Sve 5½s '50	73½	73
Oriental Dev 5½s' 58	94¾	94¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s' 53	100	99¾
Oslo (City) 5½s '48	101¾	101¾
Oslo G&E 5s '63	89	88½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	85½	83¾
Paris-Lyons-Med Int ctf 7s '58	107½	107¼
Paulista Ry 7s '42	79	79
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	35	35
Peru (Gov) 6s' 60	18¾	17½
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	68	67½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	73	73
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	40½	39½
Prussia 6½s '51	73½	73
Prussia 6s' 52	69¾	69½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	61	61
Queensland (State) 7s '41	73½	73½
Rhine Westphalia 6s' 53	73¾	73
Rhine Westphalia 6s' 53 ww	73¾	71
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	92	91
Rhine Westphalia 6s '35 ww	67½

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SENATORS KEEP PACE WITH A'S

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	36	12	.750
Washington	34	17	.667
New York	26	20	.565
Cleveland	25	25	.500
St. Louis	17	27	.386
Boston	18	29	.383
Chicago	18	29	.383
Detroit	19	34	.358

RESULTS JUNE 12

Boston 3, Detroit 1.
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 2.
Washington 7, Cleveland 1.
New York 11, Chicago 2.

The Washington Senators kept pace with the leading Philadelphia Athletics in the American League race on Friday by winning from the Cleveland Indians again, this time by the score of 7 to 1. The A's also triumphed, defeating the St. Louis Browns, 6 to 2. New York scored an easy victory over the Chicago White Sox, 11 to 2. The Boston Red Sox went into a tie for sixth place in the standing with the White Sox, by winning from Detroit, 3 to 1.

Wes Ferrell, Cleveland's star right-hander, made every effort to stop the Senators, but was unsuccessful. He was touched for eight hits during the first four innings and was finally relieved by Walter Miller, a left-hander. Carl Fischer, young Washington star, went the route for the winners and was effective in the pinches. Joe Cronin and Joe Kuhel led Washington's attack, the former with three singles, and the latter with two doubles. Cronin batted in two runs and scored once himself. Eddie Morgan, Cleveland first baseman, hit a double and single. Cleveland's only run came in the seventh inning, on Porter's double and a single by Hodapp.

The Athletics pounded the offerings of Dick Coffman for 12 hits in the first seven innings and scored all of their runs. Stiles relieved Coffman in the eighth. LeRoy Mahaffey pitched for the champions and held his opponents to four hits. The Browns found him for one run in the fourth, but not until he weakened slightly in the ninth could they score again. Todt, Foxx, Miller and Dykes each drove out two hits for the Athletics. Goose Goslin made one of the St. Louis hits and scored both of the runs. Kress, Schulte and Melillo made the other hits.

One of the closest pitching battles of the season was staged in Boston between Jack Russell of the Red Sox and George Uhle of the Tigers. The Boston right-hander was touched for only three hits, while the Red Sox made five off Uhle. In the third inning, Detroit took the lead when McManus drove in Roy Johnson with a double. The winners rallied to take the lead in the fifth, however, with Tom Oliver producing the single that batted in two of the runs. Rabbit Warstler, playing second base for the Sox, drove in the other run in that fifth. Warstler was the only player to make more than one hit, and he had a double and single.

Henry Johnsor pitched the Yankees to victory over the White Sox and also took part in the batting. The right-hander limited the Sox to four hits and two runs, and hit two doubles to drive in three runs. Lou Gehrig hit a single, double and homer for the Yanks, was credited with driving in two runs, while he scored three times himself. Ben Chapman batted in four New York runs with a home run and single. McKain, who started pitching for Chicago, was driven out of the box in the fifth inning, as the Yankees rallied for four runs. On his first trip to the plate, McKain connected with a triple, the longest Chicago hit.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	1	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	x	7	10	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	1

Batteries—Fisher and Spencer; Ferrell, Miller and Sewell. Losing pitcher—Ferrell. Umpires—Dinneen, Campbell and Guthrie. Time—2h. 2m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	x	6	12	1
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1

Batteries—Mahaffey and Heving; Coffman, Stiles and Ferrell, Crouch. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Nallin, Ormsby and Owens. Time—1h 51m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	x	3	5	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0

Batteries—Russell and Berry; Uhle and Grabowski. Umpires—McGowan, Van Grafian and Connolly. Time—1h. 35m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	2	0	4	0	2	3	x	11	13	0
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2

Batteries—Johnson and Dickey; McKain, Lyons, Moore and Tate. Losing pitcher—McKain. Umpires—Hildebrand, Geisel and Moriarty. Time—1h. 55m.

Babe Ruth Takes The Batting Lead

CHICAGO, June 13 (AP)—Back in his own back yard, the Yankee Stadium, Babe Ruth celebrated his homecoming by jumping into first place again in the American League batting championship race during the eight weeks of campaigning.

Unofficial averages, including games of Wednesday, revealed that Ruth touched western pitchers for 10 hits in 21 official attempts and lifted his average from .384 to .399 to take first place. Mickey Cochrane of the Athletics fell from first to second place, his average dropping from .400 to .385 during the week.

Most of the leaders in the batting race are established stars in the league. They included Simmons, Philadelphia, .378; Morgan, Cleveland, .378; Melillo, St. Louis, .367; West, Washington, .364; Webb, Boston, .362; Cronin, Washington, .355, and Goslin, St. Louis, .349. Three Cleveland batsmen, Averill, Vosmik, and Porter, were tied for tenth place with .348 averages.

For general all-around batting performance, however, top honors went to Cronin. He led the field in four specialties—hits with 75, hits for most total bases with 124, triples with eight, and runs batted in with 52. Simmons led in runs scored with 44; Webb had 25 doubles; Jimmy Foxx of the A's topped the field with 13 home runs, while Chapman of the Yankees had a leading collection of 10 stolen bases, the unofficial averages disclosed.

Rube Walberg, whose pitching comeback has been one of the season's surprises to Connie Mack, went ahead of his team mate, "Lefty" Grove, in the pitching race during the seventh week. Walberg pitched and won his ninth game of the season and has lost only one. Grove pitched twice and split even for a record of 10 and 2. Fischer of Washington had a record of 6 victories and only 1 defeat, while Earnshaw of A's and Ferrell of Cleveland had identical records of 9 victories against 2 defeats. Earnshaw topped Grove in strikeouts with a record of 64.

No changes were noted in team leaderships for the seventh straight week. Cleveland led in team batting with a .307 mark, off four points from a week ago; Philadelphia led in team fielding at .981, two points less than last week. Detroit continued to lead in double plays, running its total to 49, but Cleveland was close with 47.

The heaviest scoring team was Washington. So far the Senators have scored 299 runs in 50 games. Philadelphia was the hardest to score against, only 171 runs being chalked against Connie Mack's club in 46 contests.

NEW YORK TEAM BEATS BOSTON

Wins 12 to 3 in Griscom Cup Series—Meets Team From Philadelphia Next

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROSLYN, N. Y., June 13—The Griscom Cup team representing New York will enter the final round against Philadelphia today with a distinct advantage, as the result of their success in the second round against Boston, played on the Engineers' Country Club links yesterday, in which the score was 12 matches to 3, in favor of New York, as against 10 to 5, the score by which Philadelphia defeated Boston on Thursday.

This makes it necessary for the Philadelphians to win nine out of the 15 matches to score a victory, while seven will clinch possession of the trophy for New York.

Glenna Collett of Greenwich Country Club, now a full-fledged New Yorker, headed the winning team, and defeated Rosamond Vahey, of Belmont Springs Country Club, with even greater effect than Mrs. D. C. Hurd, of Merion Cricket Club, had done the day before. Miss Vahey fought well in the outward journey, losing only on the sixth and seventh holes, on the first of which she had to pick up, while six strokes on the seventh, a par four hole, placed Miss Collett 2 up at the turn. The former Massachusetts player then won the next three, and though she got into trouble on the battleship mound, to lose the hole, 3—6, Miss Collett took the next to win the match, 5 up with three holes to go. Miss Collett had not competed for the Eastern title, and several others of the winning team had been absentees during the earlier part of the week.

Dorothy Richards of Weston Golf Club, playing third for her team, did the best work for Boston, defeating Mrs. J. Larocque Anderson, of Cherry Valley Club, 1 up. Helen L. Hicks, of Inwood Country Club, Inwood, L. I., the new Eastern champion, took matters easy in her match with Martha Brewer, another of the Weston contingent, and finished on the sixteenth hole, 4 up. The summary:

NEW YORK VS. BOSTON—GRISCOM CUP MATCH

Glenna Collett, New York, defeated Rosamond Vahey, Boston, 5 and 3.
Helen L. Hicks, New York, defeated Martha Brewer, Boston, 4 and 2.
Dorothy Richards, Boston, defeated Mrs. J. L. Anderson, New York, 1 up.
Mrs. Henry March, New York, defeated Grace English, Boston, 1 up.
Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, New York, defeated Mrs. Henri Prunaret Jr., Boston, 2 and 1.
Catherine Singer, New York, defeated Margaret Curtis, Boston, 1 up.
Martha M. Parker, New York, defeated Mrs. William C. Quimby, Boston, 4 and 2.
Jane Brooks, New York, defeated Mrs. William M. Ferris Jr., Boston, 8 and 7.
Marion Fisher, New York, defeated Frances Stebbins, Boston, 5 and 3.
Mrs. B. F. Briggs, New York, defeated Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Boston, 5 and 4.
Mrs. G. L. Wrenn 2d, Boston, defeated Mrs. Leo G. Federman, New York, 3 and 2.
Mrs. George Hite Jr., New York, defeated Dorothy Hunter, Boston, 4 and 3.
Mrs. F. H. Tarr Jr., Boston, defeated Marie R. Jenney, New York, 5 and 3.
Mrs. Edward Stevens, New York, defeated Mary Parkinson, Boston, 5 and 4.
Mrs. James H. Lapham, New York, defeated Virginia Hodder, Boston, 7 and 5.

PENN NINE CLINCHES LEAGUE TITLE, 8 TO 0

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y., June 13—The University of Pennsylvania nine won the championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League on Friday by defeating Cornell University here by the score of 8 to 0. The Red and Blue plays a double-header with Dartmouth College today, but even two defeats would not force them out of first place in the standing.

James N. Peterson '31 pitched the first five innings for Penn and was relieved at that time by Alexander Ushka '31, who finished. The pair held Cornell to five hits and did not let a run across the plate. Penn made 14 hits, three of them going to Francis J. McLoughlin '31, including a single, double and triple. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pennsylvania	0	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	-	8	14	4
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	5	2

Batteries—Peterson, Ushka and Martens, Perina; Sereysky, Williams and George, Zahn. Winning pitcher—Peterson. Losing pitcher—Sereysky. Umpires—Herold and Divinney. Time—2h. 20m.

UNION ELECTS McCAGUE

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 13—John Allan McCague '32, of New York, has been elected captain of the Union College varsity track and field team. McCague has been the star quarter-miler for the last two years and is the Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Association champion. He won all his starts in dual meets this year as well as a point in the N. C. A. A. meet in Chicago recently.

BRAVES AGAIN BEAT ST. LOUIS

Brandt Wins His Ninth Victory—Giants, Cubs Triumph

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	30	16	.652
New York	28	19	.596
Chicago	28	19	.596
Boston	25	23	.521
Brooklyn	23	27	.460
Pittsburgh	21	27	.438
Philadelphia	20	27	.426
Cincinnati	17	34	.333

RESULTS JUNE 12

Boston 7, St. Louis 5.
New York 8, Pittsburgh 2.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 4.
Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 0.

New York and Chicago advanced to within 2½ games of the leading St. Louis Cardinals in the National League race on Friday, the Giants defeating Pittsburgh, 8 to 2, and the Cubs winning from Philadelphia, 7 to 4. While the holders of second place were scoring victories, the Cardinals lost their third straight contest to the Boston Braves by 7 to 5. In the remaining game, Brooklyn triumphed over Cincinnati, 3 to 0.

For the third day in succession, the Cardinals were unable to do much against Boston pitching. Ed Brandt, veteran left-hander, started for the Braves and although relieved late in the game, was given credit for the victory, his ninth of the season. Frankhouse and Zachary both saw service for the Braves in the ninth before the Cardinals could be retired. Burleigh Grimes drew the pitching assignment for the champions, but was touched for 15 hits during 5 2-3 innings. Lindsey relieved him. Wally Berger was Boston batting star with a homer and two singles, to drive in three runs. He scored twice himself. Dreesen also starred for the Braves, hitting a homer and triple, to score three runs. Collins hit a double and triple for the Cardinals.

Fred Fitzsimmons pitched steady ball for the Giants, limiting the Pirates to six scattered hits. His team mates pounded Kremer, Osborn and Wood for 14 hits. The Pirates scored twice in the first inning, but after that Fitzsimmons could not be touched. Mel Ott was New York's power on the offense, the young center fielder getting four singles in as many times up. Frank Hogan had three out of four, all singles. Fred Leach, New York left fielder, hit for the circuit. Lloyd Waner and George Grantham each hit safely twice for the Pirates. Grantham's two hits were doubles. Kremer, who started for the Pirates and was batted out of the box in the third inning, was the losing pitcher.

The Cubs won their third straight from the Phillies, when Lester Sweetland went the distance and won his sixth victory of the season. The losers touched him for 10 hits, but could do little or nothing in the pinches. Frank Watt, Philadelphia recruit, made his first start in the major leagues and did well until the sixth. Buzz Arlett gave the Phillies a two-run lead in the first inning, when he tripled with two men on. Watt could not hold the Cubs, however, and they drove him out of the box in the sixth. Hal Elliott, Collins and Jim Elliott divided the remainder of the pitching for the Phillies.

Watson Clark and Red Lucas staged a pitchers' battle in Cincinnati, with the former having the edge on the latter. The Brooklyn left-hander held his opponents to eight hits, while his team mates touched Lucas for 10 safeties. Johnny Frederick starred for Brooklyn, making three hits to drive in one run and score another. Lombardi, big Brooklyn catcher, made two hits, one a double, and drove in one run. Babe Herman batted in the third run with a single. Harvey Hendrick connected with three hits for the Reds. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	17	0
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	7	1

Batteries—Brandt, Frankhouse, Zachary and Spohrer; Grimes, Lindsey and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Brandt. Losing pitcher—Grimes. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Stout. Time—2h. 19m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	8	14	0
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	2

Batteries—Fitzsimmons and Hogan; Kremer, Osborn, Wood and Grace. Losing pitcher—Kremer. Umpires—Pfirman, Clarke and Rigler. Time—1h. 49m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	1	x	7	12	1
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	10	0

Batteries—Sweetland and Hemsley; Watt, H. Elliott, Collins, J. Elliott and Davis, Rensa. Losing pitcher — Watt. Umpires — Magerkurth, Reardon and Jorda. Time—1h. 57m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	-	3	10	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	9	0

Batteries—Clark and Lombardi; Lucas and Asbjornson. Umpires—McGrew, Quigley and Moran. Time—2h. 19m.

GILLESPIES CHANGE AGAIN

GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 13 (AP)—The Gillespie boys yesterday again changed positions in the Yale crews training here for the races June 19, Sam returning to the junior varsity crew, and Bill taking his place with the varsity. The two shifted positions for Thursday's workout and remained in their changed places for yesterday morning's drill, but were shifted back in the afternoon. They are not brothers. Meeting on the river late yesterday afternoon, with perfect rowing conditions, the varsity crew paddled five miles up the river and back, practicing racing starts, and speeding up the stroke and letting it down. All crews paid particular attention to racing starts in the afternoon. The junior varsity rowed down a half mile, and then turned upstream for nearly three miles. The freshmen and combination paddled nearly four miles upstream, practicing their racing starts on the way. Last night the Harvard varsity crew visited the Yale camp, while the Yale freshman crew went to the quarters at Red Top.

Facts About Major League Baseball Players—No. 34

JAMES H. (JIMMY) REESE

New York Yankees, American League

First played professional baseball with the San Francisco club of the Pacific Coast League in 1923. Born in New York City, Oct. 1, 1905. A left-handed batter and right-handed thrower. Five feet, 11½in. in height, weighs about 165 pounds, and plays second base. Played semiprofessional baseball in Los Angeles before signing with San Francisco. Was leading second baseman in Pacific Coast League in 1927. His record:

	Games	Batting Average
*1923—San Francisco, Pacific Coast League	8	....
1924—Oakland, Pacific Coast League	8	.188
1925—Oakland, Pacific Coast League	136	.248
1926—Oakland, Pacific Coast League	183	.287
1927—Oakland, Pacific Coast League	191	.295
1928—Oakland, Pacific Coast League	132	.247
1929—Oakland, Pacific Coast League	190	.337
1930—New York, American League	77	.346

*Signed by San Francisco and later released.

Glendon Gives Two V Oarsmen a Rest

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 13 (AP)—Macrae Sykes '33, Columbia varsity stroke, and R. L. (Bob) Ward '33, No. 3 in the same boat, did not row with the Lions in their workouts yesterday. Coach Richard J. Glendon said both were a trifle underweight, and he was giving them a day's rest. He asserted both would return to the boat today.

Four squads had time trials over the course yesterday afternoon—California, Washington, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania. The latter was clocked at 20m. 53s.

The other times were not announced, but all were reported to have been slightly on either side of 20 minutes, with Washington the fastest. It was generally accepted in the camps yesterday that Cornell's time on Thursday's trial was 20m. 30s. Columbia's time the day before was said to have been slightly better.

Coach Callow again experimented with his Pennsylvania junior varsity yesterday. Sebastian gave way to Bainbridge at No. 3 and Johnson replaced Cadwalader at bow in the morning practice. In the afternoon, Sebastian returned to the boat in place of Ruff at No. 5 and Cadwalader resumed his bow seat.

Coach Bill Haines also made a change in his M. I. T. varsity, using Hapgood instead of Reagan at No. 6. The seat was made vacant by the departure of Evans a week before the squad came to Poughkeepsie. The colony's two casualties, D. B. Williams of the Cornell freshman eight, and Gower, bow in the Lombardi-stroked Syracuse varsity, were back at their places after a two-day layoff. Williams, however, took No. 3 oar instead of No. 5 and Pond came out.

Referee Julian Curtis made his tour of the boathouses yesterday to give instructions to coxswains.

He lectured them particularly about the start and warned them against undue delays under penalty of disqualification.

Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commandant of the United States Naval Academy, was a visitor at the navy quarters yesterday. He plans to see the race.

The Columbia combination crew yesterday was stroked by Alastair MacBain, stroke and captain of last year's crew. Horace Davenport, captain in 1928, was at his old No. 7 seat.

MISS HILLEARY VS. MRS. JOHN B. JESSUP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 13—Virginia Hilleary of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins, defending champion, and Mrs. John B. Jessup of the Wilmington (Del.) Country Club, yesterday advanced to the final round of the women's Pennsylvania State and Eastern States tennis championship tournament at the Merion Cricket Club.

Miss Hilleary, fourth ranking player in the United States, defeated Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., her doubles partner, in a semifinal round match, 6—3, 7—5, while Mrs. Jessup, the former Marion Zinderstein of Boston, won from Anne B. Townsend of Merion, 6—4, 6—1, to advance to the title round.

Miss Hilleary and Miss Andrus, defending doubles champions, advanced to the final round, defeating Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson, of Washington, Pa., and Margaret Carspecken, Morgantown, W. Va., 6—1, 2—6, 6—3.

The other doubles finalists are Mrs. Jessup and Miss Townsend, who eliminated Charlotte L. Miller of the University of California, former New York girl, now of Berkeley, Calif., and Ann Page of Merion, 6—2, 8—6.

WOMEN'S PENNSYLVANIA STATE AND EASTERN STATES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., 6—3, 7—5.
Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington (Del.) Country Club, defeated Anne B. Townsend, Merion, 6—4, 6—1.

DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia Cricket Club, and Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Mrs. W. W. Brown and Kitty McLean, Germantown C. C., 6—4, 6—0.
Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, and Anne B. Townsend, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. John F. Gardiner and Ruth Hall, Merion, 6—3, 6—1.
Charlotte L. Miller, University of California, and Ann Page, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. C. C. Riegel, Merion, and Cecilia Riegel, Germantown C. C., 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Semifinal Round

Virginia Hilleary and Dorothy Andrus defeated Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson, Washington, Pa., and Margaret Carspecken, Morgantown, W. Va., 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.
Mrs. John B. Jessup and Anne B. Townsend defeated Charlotte L. Miller and Ann Page, 6—2, 8—6.

HARVARD DEFEATS HOSEI NINE BY 2-1

William H. "Red" MacHale '31, star right-hander, pitched the Harvard University nine to a victory over Hosei University at Soldiers Field, Boston, Friday. The score was 2 to 1. It was one of the best college games played here for some time and the outcome was never certain until the last man was out.

Henry Wakabayashi, star Hosei pitcher, started for the visitors, but was forced to retire in the third inning because of his arm. S. Suzuki finished and pitched good ball. W. Barry Wood Jr. '32 made three hits for the Crimson, while B. H. Ticknor 2d '31 hit a double. Fujii, Hosei right fielder, drove out a double and made a fine running catch in the outfield. Ohtaki hit two singles. Wood batted in Harvard's first run in the first and Capt. E. H. McGrath '31 drove in the second one inning later. Shima's single scored Yano with the only Hosei run. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Harvard	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	2	8	1
Hosei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	2

Batteries—MacHale and Batchelder, Sheldon; Wakabayashi, S. Suzuki and Kuru, Matsui. Losing pitcher—Wakabayashi. Umpires—Kelleher and Stafford. Time—1h. 40m.

MAJOR "H" TO THREE FENCERS

The committee on the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard has awarded a major "H" to three members of the Harvard 1931 varsity foils team for winning the Intercollegiate foils championship in the tournament held at New York April 3 and 3, 1931. The men receiving the award are Capt. Henry C. Cassidy '31, J. Dana Allen '31 and Henry B. Wesselman '31. Wesselman was Harvard captain a year ago. By winning the Intercollegiate foils championship the Harvard team won for a year the Iron Man trophy awarded annually to the team winning the foils competition.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

Rockaway R. C. 6, Oklahoma 5.

KENT RETURNS TO LEAD STANDING

Scores Victory Over Northamptonshire by an Innings and 118 Runs

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	1st Ins					
	W	L	W	L	AWR	Pts
Kent	6	1	1	0	1	99
Gloucestershire	5	3	2	1	0	88
Nottinghamshire	5	1	1	2	0	86
Middlesex	4	1	3	0	0	75
Lancashire	3	2	2	2	0	61
Worcestershire	3	3	1	1	1	57
Surrey	3	1	4	4	0	47
Yorkshire	2	1	1	0	3	47
Derbyshire	1	2	4	1	1	42
Sussex	1	2	4	1	1	42
Essex	2	5	0	3	0	39
Hampshire	1	1	1	3	2	37
Leicestershire	0	1	3	3	1	28
Northamptonshire	1	3	0	4	0	27
Glamorganshire	1	3	0	1	2	26
Somersetshire	1	4	0	3	0	24
Warwickshire	0	4	2	0	2	18

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, June 13—As Gloucestershire's breezy team was engaged in a game against the equally breezy touring cricketers from New Zealand, Kent, victorious over Northamptonshire by an innings and 118 runs, took the opportunity yesterday of regaining first place in the English county championship with a total of 99 points against Gloucestershire's altered 88. For its win Kent can once more pass a hearty vote of thanks to its veteran shin bowler, A. P. Freeman, who captured six wickets for the small cost of 26 runs in the visitors' second knock and altogether took 12 wickets for 94. In this match, which was part of the Tonbridge Cricket Festival, F. E. Woolley, still one of the most spectacular players in the game, scored 168—his one hundred and fifteenth century in first class cricket—and Kent's batting ended for 331. Apart from Woolley the only home player to get any sort of a grip on the bowling was A. M. Crawley, an old Oxford Blue, who contributed 71.

Freeman's "leg breaks" with a judicious mixture of "googlies" brought Northamptonshire's opening knock to an end at 134 and the same cause had become even more startlingly effective when the visitors were batting for the second time.

Only one man could scrape together more than 7 runs—J. E. Timms with 21—and the last wicket fell at 79. The top scorer in Northampton's first venture was A. H. Bakewell with 47.

Freeman's total bag of wickets this season is now 97 and he was yesterday beaten narrowly in a race to secure 100 by C. W. L. Parker, Gloucestershire, who achieved fresh distinction by equaling J. T. Hearne's great "speed" record of the season of 1896. Hearne took his 100 wickets then by June 12 and now Parker has deadheated with him, so to speak. Outside this pair, no cricketer ever secured a "century" of victims in so short a space of time.

It may be remembered that Parker got off the mark in such brilliant style this year that there seemed a serious possibility that he might shatter the records by obtaining 100 wickets by the end of May. His analysis in the drawn game against the New Zealanders yesterday was 8 for 62, which meant—as T. W. Goddard was in good enough shape to take 8 for 57—that New Zealand wickets fell in very rapid succession. Considering play was washed out altogether by rain Wednesday and limited Thursday to 75 minutes, Gloucestershire did wonders to come so near forcing a victory. After batting first for 132 runs, whereof the famous W. R. Hammond made 47, Gloucestershire dismissed the New Zealanders for the lowest score of their tour so far, 89. At 86 for 4 wickets, Hammond declared the county's second innings closed, leaving the visitors confronted with the task of scoring 130 runs in an hour and a half to win. When six wickets had gone down for a mere 43, it looked like Gloucestershire's fighting policy might be successful, but at this point T. C. Lowry, New Zealand skipper, and R. O. Talbot made sufficient of a stand to play out time.

D. R. Jardine, England's newly appointed captain for the test match against New Zealand at Lord's Ground here June 27, 29, 30, batting impressively at The Oval Ground for The Gentlemen against The Players, made the highest individual score in each innings, 56 out of 205 in the first and 46 not out, out of 94 for 3 wickets in the second.

J. B. Hobbs, Surrey, and Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire, gave The Players first innings a good start by hitting 110 and 120, respectively, but after they had been dismissed no one could stand up to the amateurs' well-managed bowling and the next highest knock was 20 by Maurice Leyland, Yorkshire. At the second visit to the crease, the professionals collected 135 for 3 wickets, whereupon Hobbs declared the innings closed, leaving The Gentlemen to get 260 runs in 2h. 50m. to win. This they did not even attempt to do and when 94 had been collected for the loss of three batsmen the game ended as a draw.

Apart from Kent the only side to gain a victory outright in the county championship was Nottinghamshire, which beat Essex by 104 runs at Nottingham. The outstanding performance of the match was an innings of 100 not out by Keeton. This man, who plays soccer football for Sunderland in the English league, never before made a century in county cricket, and in recognition of his achievement he was awarded his county cap. The team scores were Nottinghamshire 295 and 246 for 4 wickets declared, Essex 228 and 211, the best items, in addition to Keeton's contribution, being 75 and 67 by A. W. Carr, Nottinghamshire skipper, and 78 by T. Peace in the visitors' first knock.

Rain which has figured so consistently in the reports of cricket matches this (alleged) summer made play impossible at Southampton Wednesday, and Thursday, but on the third day, yesterday, Hampshire was skittled out for 112, and Lancashire managed to collect 157, therefore gaining five points for a lead in the first innings. The only batsmen to get into their stride were Charles Hallows and J. S. Iddon, who made 43 and 50 for the Lancastrians.

Worcestershire made a plucky rally in the match against Middlesex at Lord's and at one period it looked as if it might win, but then E. H. Hendren and J. W. Hearne dug themselves in until time for stumps to be drawn. The scores were Worcestershire 194 and 202 for five wickets declared, Middlesex 250 and 58 for three, the home team therefore gaining points for a lead in the first innings. The best batting feats were Maurice Nichols 116, in Worcestershire's second knock, and J. W. Newman's 58, in Middlesex's first.

In the only other county championship game Sussex scored 226 for nine wickets declared and 36 for one wicket against Glamorganishire's 141. On the pitch at Brighton, considerably affected by rain, the only man to pass the half-century mark was Thomas Cook with 67, in Sussex's opening venture.

Leicestershire gained its first win this season in 11 games by beating Cambridge University by 5 wickets at Leicester. The Light Blue's batting came unstuck and produced only 126 and 191 for five wickets, while the county collected 203 to commence with and had to get only 115 afterwar dto win. The top scorer for the varsity was R. K. Human, 67, in the second innings, and the best effort for the visitors was 45 by W. E. Astill.

MANY YACHTS IN CAPE MAY RACE

Expected to Be Largest Affair of Its Kind in Years

The Cape May race of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia which starts from the entrance to New London harbor at the top of the tide next Saturday afternoon is likely to be the largest affair of its kind held off the Atlantic Coast since Thomas Fleming Day started this form of yacht racing for cruising yachts nearly 30 years ago. From a half a dozen little yachts, one or two practically open boats which ventured round Nantucket Lightship back in 1904, the fleet in the cruising type races has increased steadily in stanchness and numbers, until this year it looks as if more than 60 yachts would take their departure in four classes from the bell buoy on Sarah's Ledge.

The course is out through the Race, round Montauk Point, down the coast to the Winter Quarter Shoal Lightship off the northeastern Virginia coast, and back to the whistling buoy at Cape May, a racing distance of 360 miles, which, as the wind is usually from the southwest, is likely to be a long 300-mile climb up the breeze.

Races to Cape May had their inception just 60 years ago, when a large fleet of great schooners and sloops from New York and Philadelphia joined in an affair staged by enterprising hotel men, which was won by the schooner Sappho, one of the defenders of the America's Cup against Livonia, three months later. It was further encouraged the next year when Commodore James Gordon Bennett Jr. placed the handsome Cape May Cup in competition as a challenge trophy.

The fleet is divided according to size and three of the classes rated under a rule which has now been in operation for three years and which has proved so satisfactory that both the New York and Eastern Yacht Clubs will allow cruising yachts to race under it during the squadron runs this summer. There is also a class for yachts rated under the universal rule, with suitable awards for yachts making the best corrected time in their respective classes.

The following are the entries for the Cape May race:

CLASS A (Not Over 75 Nor Under 53 Feet)

Yacht	Owner	Port	Length
High Tide	J. R. Miller Jr.,	Baltimore	71
Lion's Whelp	Shaw Sprague,	Boston	70
Sayon	Vernon West,	Portland, Me.	68
Yankee Girl	G. W. Warren,	New York	66
Nor'easter	A. A. Kent Jr.,	Ardmore, Pa.	66
Ladrone	G. M. Pulver,	Washington	66
Poseidon	E. P. Bullard,	Bridgeport	65
Caroline	Roger Young,	Newark	64
Dauntless	H. B. Merwin,	Bridgeport	61
Shellback	Edward Crabbe,	Toms River N.J.	61
Gray Goose	Shelton Pitney,	Newark	61
Grenadier	Henry A. Morss Jr.,	Marblehead	60
Mistress	G. E. Roosevelt,	New York	60
Mohawk	A. T. Baker,	Princeton	60
Quita	George Woodward Jr.,	Philadelphia	60
Teragram	G. W. Mixter,	New York	59
Water Gipsy	William McMillan,	Princeton	59
Discovery	D. S. Berger,	New Haven	59
Malabar X	John G. Alden,	Boston	58
Marita	F. M. Haines,	New York	58
Monomoy	Henry Lockhart,	New York	57
Cephite	T. D. Bowes,	Philadelphia	56
Malabar VIII	W. P. Downs,	Philadelphia	53
Teal	R. G. Bigelow,	Norfolk, Conn.	53
Sea Witch	E. S. Parsons,	Warwick Neck, R. I.	*54

*Yawl. All others schooners.

CLASS B (Not Over 53 Nor Under 35 Feet)

Vagabond—W. L. Drisler, New York	50
Rose of Sharon—E. B.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

PART or full-time workers wanted to sell modern foundation garments direct to women; high commissions and generous bonus plan. GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY. Stamford Conn., Dept. CS 4

APARTMENTS TO LET

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Attractively furnished 5-room apartment, 2 bedrooms; magnificent view, splendid location; maid and garage service. ROBBINS, 1428 Crescent Hts. Blvd. HE. 0945.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 31 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

Olde English Marmalade

Made from an old English recipe with California fruit: 2-lb. jar $1.00, 3-lb. jar $1.35; postpaid anywhere in U. S. A. PORT-BURNS, 2008 West 48th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

HAIG & JOHNSON, Brisbane, Australia—Indent agents (Agencies). Head office: King House, Queen St., Brisbane. Agents in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth.

PERSONAL SERVICE

LET me be your city cousin; any personal service, large or small, including shopping in L. A. or Hollywood, gladly rendered for reasonable fee. ARLENE McCLEESE, 633 W. 65th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE in Los Angeles City, 37½ acres fronting paved boulevard; aqueduct water; about 30 acres good loam soil that will grow most anything produced in Southern California; balance gravelly and ideal for poultry, rabbits, etc.; this property is priced to sell. For further particulars address owner, JOHN ZENZ, 242 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR SALE—600 acres Nebraska land, good for either farming or grazing purposes, 480 acres of it farmed; 3½ miles from Bartlett County seat; other 160 hay land 12 miles, Wheeler County; will sell cheap for cash. DELBERT ODREN, 401 North D Street, Madera, Calif.

FOR SALE—6500-acre irrigated stock ranch; cuts 1000 tons of hay; natural gas for power, light, heat. Box 992, Great Falls, Mont.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISING—Experience; copy, layouts, general agency production; all forms of newspaper promotion; age 30, married; university degree. J. E. MILLER, 4348 Chase Ave., Venice, Calif.

STAMPS FOR SALE

SWISS AND LIECHTENSTEIN STAMPS Air Mails on covers, Pro Juventute trial packets for $1 or 4/2, bills or P. O., Charity & Commemorative Approvals. Price list free. J. R. FLOGERZI, 66 Marktrasse, Berne, Switzerland.

TO LET—FURNISHED

CHARMING 9-room furnished home to rent or lease for the summer.
W. J. CLARKE & COMPANY, Ltd.
Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agents
Victoria, B. C.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. Palacio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 3- & 4-rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; $-$; maid and telephone service; ideal trains and shopping location; one block church, center of Hollywood Blvd. 1065 N. Cramer. Granite 4175.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments 633 So. Rampart, Wilshire District — Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove; beautifully furnished—steam heat; elevator; garage adjoining; 3 4 and H cars.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD WANTED—Send your old solid gold watches, discarded jewelry, diamonds, etc. We will advise the value and hold for acceptance. Reference: Any bank or dentist anywhere. THE J. M. NEY COMPANY. Established 1812. West end Elm Sts., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

WOMEN HAIL OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE COUNTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

buying, increased use of Canadian coal.

The Vancouver economic group had reported "that the emphasis of our courses is placed on the development of an appreciation of home on the part of the girl, with the end in view of her making her home a true home; a study of home to family relationships centering around such problems in food, clothing and shelter as the daughter is meeting daily in her own home."

Mrs. Hill also referred to Vancouver's agricultural committee, the "experimental work of which is being very closely watched and is receiving favorable comment" and of which the "greatest need of the moment is well-informed, courageous and inspirational leadership which should be promoted by the Government."

The importance of municipal work, exercising the franchise and appointment of women to the various boards, has been recognized and fully stressed by the committee on citizenship, reported Mrs. A. J. Holman of Niagara Falls.

"In the municipal arena the foundation of our nation's greatness must be laid," she declared, "and if we fail to exercise our vote on civic questions we are as unpatriotic as the men who shirked the call of their country during the World War."

Of the three franchises she considered the civic the most important, as it touches most intimately our lives, possessions and many of our welfare problems. Citizenship, however, embraced much more than the franchise, being the means to establish unity among all peoples of the Dominion and promote their welfare.

Among the activities of the committee efforts were being made to bring about closer coöperation among Canadian women in studying conditions and problems of new citizens and helping them to understand Canadian ideals and the new ways of a new country.

Another important report was given on cinema and printed matter by Mrs. J. N. Wood of Toronto, in the course of which she said that theater managers generally are most willing to coöperate with the committee in securing the right kind of pictures.

"Only in a few instances do we run up against the attitude that 'Good pictures don't pay, therefore we won't make any effort to secure them.' In most communities it has been proved that decent, well-presented pictures and vaudeville pay better than those which leave the proverbial "bad taste in the mouth."

She reported that public opinion in Ontario had forced theater owners to show 30 per cent British or Canadian events in the news reels, while the Government is seeing to it that every available British picture is played in Canada, threatening to enforce a film quota law, if necessary.

Censorship was admittedly a big problem, the great question being, do films need censoring or is the public the best judge of its morals and its theatrical fare? Almost universal approval had followed the decision of the censors to prohibit the shooting episodes "where thugs are too often made the heroes of today's stories and pictures."

Chief officers elected to the National Council yesterday were Miss Winnifred Kydd, president, by acclamation; vice-presidents, Miss C. E. Carmichael, New Glasgow, N. S.; Mrs. William Dennis, Halifax, N. S.; Mrs. Frederick Etherington, Kingston, Ont.; Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen, Toronto.; Dr. Mabel Hanington, St. John, N. B.; Mrs. Dunbar Hudson, Winnipeg, Man., and Mrs. Charles H. Thorburn, Ottawa, Ont. Mrs. H. H. Rowatt, Ottawa, was reëlected corresponding secretary and Mrs. Sydney C. Weed, Waterloo, was elected recording secretary and Mrs. W. A. Quibell, Toronto, treasurer. The thirty-eighth annual meeting closed this morning.

WOOD PULP SHIPPERS PLAN CARGO POOL

COPENHAGEN, (AP)—Several shipping firms, mainly dealing with transport of timber pulp from Sweden to the United States, have amalgamated here.

The companies are the Svenska-Amerika-Mexico Line, the Haelsingborg Shipping Company, the Norwegian shipowners Wilhelm Wilhelmsen, the American Scantic Line and the Unterweser Reederei Antiengesellschaft. The purpose of the merger is to reduce expenditure through a mutual exchange of timber cargoes,

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE

APARTMENTS

The ILKLEY
8 Cumberland Street
Corner Huntington Avenue
6 ROOMS
$100 to $110 per month

76-110 Gainsborough
STREET
4-7 ROOMS
$75 to $90 per month

Apply on premises or at
Estate of Joseph B. Thomas
84 STATE STREET Hub. 2078 BOSTON

A LADY taking extended trip will sublet furnished her two rooms and bath, kitchenette, Frigidaire, radio, stove, piano; heat when necessary; adults only; references exchanged; $100 per month. Mrs. E. HOOPER, Roosevelt Apartment, Asbury Park, N. J. 407 Sewall Ave. Ring A-3.

APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished; exclusive; reasonable; delightful location overlooking bay; 1½ blocks subway. 9536 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Boardwalk, ocean front apartment, 3 or 4 rooms, 2 baths, porch. 935 Boardwalk. Apartment 1.

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $25 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON—Sublet, for 1 or 2 persons; cool furnished apartment on Riverway; unusual view; shower, bath, refrigeration; references. Phone evenings Beacon 2450, or M-99, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Furnished or unfurnished until September 1; extension privilege; 6 rooms; off Beacon St., Brookline. Cool, quiet, reasonable. Asp. 7891.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7352, Comm. 8735.

BOSTON—Apts., fur. and unfur., refrigeration; near Symphony Hall; 1 to 9 large, cheery rooms; $30 up. W. E. COOPER or MR. HOBDEN, Ken. 1839.

ELMHURST, L. I., N. Y.—Convenient Jackson Heights subway elevated station; attractive 2-room kitchenette, bath, Frigidaire, incinerator, tennis courts; furnished $68, unfurnished $57. Branch Brook 3-8170 evenings.

NEW YORK CITY, 333 East 68th Street—Sublease July, August, September, with concession, unfurnished, 3 rooms, bath, outside balcony; lease from agent in October optional. Regent 4-2115.

RIVERWAY MANOR
Exclusive one and two-room suites; furnished or unfurnished; modern in every particular, and ideally located.
210-314 RIVERWAY, BOSTON Phone Reg. 3038

TO LET—Three attractively furnished apartments suitable for two or three persons, located in the heart of the lake and mountain region; price reasonable in connection parties. For full information write Box 40, Laconia, N. H.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

SACRIFICE SALE—Beautiful highly improved 9-room apartment; fine location; near Symphony Hall; good income from rooming house. 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 2, Boston. Ken. 9622.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WOMAN and daughter in New York City for July and August will take care of apartment for family away; light services; considered; references exchanged. Box W-191, 903 Pen Building, 16th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PLEASANT VIEW
AND ROW
Also trips to Mrs. Eddy's Home, Benevolent Association and Mother Church.
Send for our folder describing trips of interest.
LOWE'S RENTING SERVICE
130 Allston Road, Newton Highlands, Mass.
Tel. Center Newton 1111 or 4480

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE for rent with owner driver for any occasion at lowest rates. HARRY BROADHURST, Reg. 1974-R (Brookline, Mass.).

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ARKAVEN, in the Adirondacks, Upper Jay, N. Y.—A happy summer for boys 7-16; swimming, camping, sports, special supervision, hand crafts. Write for literature. Mrs. DEREK A. IVENS.

RIVERVIEW FARM, Biddeford, Maine—A summer home for boys and girls, $15-$18 per week. CHARLOTTE SMITH HOUSE, 139 Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass. Kenmore 6700.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
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Tel. Beacon 3586

S. SINAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
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CAMPS AND COTTAGES

AMESBURY, MASS., Lake Attitash—Desirable cottages, garage, tennis court. DR. I. M. LUCE. Tel. 301, Haverhill, Mass.

CHESTER, N. H.—To rent for month or season, attractive 5-room cottage with large piazza; reasonable. MRS. L. C. BENOIT, 302 Minot St., Ashmont, Mass. Phone Talbot 2353.

FIVE-ROOM furnished bungalow; beautiful view of Mt. Chocorua and Ossipee Range; not far from Ossipee Lake and good bathing beach; to let or for sale; rent reasonable. MRS. G. E. W. BROOKS, 59 Concord St., Holliston, Mass.

NEAR Newport, R. I., to let, cottages on private beach, 6 rooms each, modern, fully furnished; near trains and Newport bus; clean bathing; safe for children; season June 15 to Oct. 12. MISS C. B. HICKS, Bristol Ferry, R. I.

COUNTRY BOARD

BOARDERS wanted; ideal country, all conveniences, first-class table; handy to everything; $14 per week. MRS. SYLVESTER GOODWIN, Butler's Corner, Springvale, Maine.

HINGHAM, MASS.—Young woman will share bungalow South Shore one or two ladies or business couple; reasonable rates; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. Hing. 0932-R. N-57, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 305 Lexington Ave. (52nd St.). New York. Regent 2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242, New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PEnn. 5389.
Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

REFINED couple (husband employed) or lady alone will be given two large furnished rooms, modern, in exchange for part-time housework; no cooking, no laundry; personal references. Nevins 8-9221. (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

FLOOR SPACE

APPROXIMATELY 4000 feet each of basement, 1st, and 3d floor space; heated; sprinkler system; rent reasonable. At 134 Tudor St., South Boston. Phone S. B. 2189-W. Address G. O. KAHLER.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

UNDERWOOD portable typewriter; slightly used; first class condition; reasonable. MARY STACKHOUSE, 910 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass. Asp. 7000.

GARAGES

THE $750,000 Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music.

HELP WANTED—MEN

OPENING for young man who is seeking a business with a future; must be willing to learn business from every angle. Box M-88, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—Furnished, comfortable, quaint New Hampshire home, 60 miles from Boston, small village; large porch, screens, spring water, grounds; reasonable to reliable parties. Mrs. MAUDE PHILLIPS, South Lyndeboro, N. H.

MOVING AND STORAGE

ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST points in THRU freight cars at LOW RATES.
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO.
93 Huntington Avenue, Ken. 4435, Boston

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MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
We Own and Run Our Own Storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
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Tel. BIG Market 3097

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving and storage needs. E. MARK SAWYER, Inc., 184 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Talbot 3400.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Two days weekly in attractive, well-furnished office in Little Building, 4-5-6 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

IDEAL LOCATION
for
PRACTITIONER
NEW YORK—1697 BROADWAY
Time Circle Subway Express Station
LARGE and SMALL OFFICES
Reception Room, Including Service

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive rooms, evening sessions; also day sessions; $5 per week. 1 Madison Ave., cor. 25th St. Madison Square 8-4700.

PRACTITIONER'S attractively single office, reception room, private bath, shower, 714, 343 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn.

PAYING GUESTS

NOVA SCOTIA—A few paying guests received; quiet, near town, beach, golf links; lovely outdoor; good cooking. Box A85, INGRAM, Bridgetown, Nova Scotia.

PONKAPOAG INN
on Ponkapoag Pond, Route 138
An ideal place where you can spend the summer, vacation; comfortable rooms; attractive rooms; garage; lake, canoe, riding, or driving through Blue Hill Reservation. Canton 0361-W.

PIANO TUNING

ALONZO B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institute
43 Central Ave., Northville, Mass. New No. 7870

REAL ESTATE

A REAL BARGAIN
OWNER LEAVING STATE
IN SHARON, MASS.—Dutch Colonial of distinctive character with fine material and workmanship; first floor, large living room, beamed ceiling, fireplace, sunwood finish, large sunroom, gumwood finish, dining room opens off all-electric kitchen, breakfast room, laundry and lavatory; second floor, large master's bedroom, cedar-lined closet, modern tiled bath, 2 other large chambers; hot water heating system; 2-car heated garage; house sets back from main street with circular driveway; beautiful lawns, extensive shrubbery and flowers; nearly 3 acres of land; purchaser may buy all or part to suit; convenient to stores, schools and Christian Science church. For appointment call OWNER, Sharon 469.

Old Colonial

NORTH PEMBROKE
THIS OLD 9-room cottage, which was built over 200 years ago, retains its old-time charm with paneling, wide floor boards and four fireplaces. There are no modern improvements, but recently both house and barn were put in excellent condition.
There is a barn-garage, 13 acres of land, with fruit and shade trees. Price $6000 including some of the furniture. For further information call B. H. Stringer, telephone Hingham 0399 or

WALTER CHANNING, Inc.
Incorporated
50 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON HUB. 8230
Booklet of our current offerings will be sent on request.

HAVERHILL,
NEW HAMPSHIRE
FOR SALE—Built in 1800
IN HISTORIC HAVERHILL—Distinctive, artistic Georgian mansion, solid brick; center hall with lovely circular staircase, hand-carved; 10 fireplaces, new bathroom and furnace; fine water supply, handsome wallpapers, 1¼ acres land. Convenient to Lake Tarleton and Lake Morey Clubs. Price reduced to only $8000 for quick sale. Write Owner.
JOHN H. SWIFT
Orford, New Hampshire

FOR SALE, Marblehead Neck, Mass.—Lot of land 5000 feet on Ocean Avenue, restricted; price $4000. DAVID BLACK, 63 Grasmere Street, Newton, Mass. Tel. Newton North 0187.

FOR SALE—6-room house, bath, lavatory, new steam furnace; 2 blocks from business section of Post Road, 172 Davis Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
GEORGE H. DORR & CO.
Real Estate—Discount Building—Insurance
Tel. 3300 Fulton and Franklin Aves.

REAL ESTATE (Continued)

Great Sacrifice

Beautiful house for sale, furnished, suitable for private nursing home, boarding house, club, or lodge; elevator; 26 rooms, billiard room, table and fittings; between Commonwealth and Brighton Avenues, on Harvard (Allston, Mass.) M-61, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—Two-tenement house, needs improvements; 10 rooms; Zinc cellar, attic, very well built; $4500; old house, 10 rooms, 8 in extension, view water, large lot, $4500; house lots $950, $850; summer rentals furnished, season $200 to $1000. C. H. ROBINSON, Abbot St. Telephone 37.

RESORTS

NICE, clean, well-furnished cottages, by week, month or season; terms very reasonable. For information write FRED E. P. BARNES, Crescent Lake, via Unity, New Hampshire.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St., Water Side—Before deciding see these beautiful rooms, single and double, private bath; a most unusual home; meals, southern cooking; tourists accommodated.

BROOKE HOUSE
79 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass. Han. 6280
A home for young business women and students. Transients accepted. Board Rates $8.00 to $12.00.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In private family, large room next to bath; good food; Christian Scientists preferred. 71 Aspinwall Ave. Tel. Asp. 8343.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Cozy room with running water, delightful surroundings, homelike and convenient. 17 Chestnut St. Tel. Orange 3-5783.

ROOMS TO LET

A SUMMER RESIDENCE
$10-$20 WEEKLY
New 550-room hotel, comfortable and well furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St. Homelike meals.
TRANSIENTS, $2 PER DAY UPWARD
HOTEL PIERREPONT
PIERREPONT AND HICKS STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.
MAIN 4-5500

BOSTON, Hotel Westgate, 541 Commonwealth Ave., at Kenmore Station—Large double front room, beautifully furnished; also single room, shower, elevator; summer prices. Com. 8567.

BOSTON, Fenway Business Woman's Club, 1126 Boylston St., near Fenway Park—Permanent and tourist guests; kitchen, laundries, showers, all outside rooms. Kenmore 1902.

BOSTON, Back Bay—Attractive front room overlooking beautiful Fenway; 1 moment from Art Museum and cars; private family. Com. 3052.

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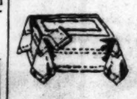

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Bismarck Strasse 1
Excellent Cuisine Dinner Music

HAMBURG

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FERDINANDSTRASSE 23

Bookbinding Printing
M. WURM
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Buchbinderei—Buchdruckerei

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Exquisite flower arrangements. Own Nurseries, Gardens, etc., attended to; orders accepted for every city.
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Glockengiesserwall 10, opposite central station.
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SCHOKOLADEN, KEKS, KAKAO, POSTUM, etc.

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RICHARD BENDHACK
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Koffer, Lederwaren, Reparaturwerkstatt

Mineral waters, artificial and natural Lemonades of every kind
MINERALWASSERFABRIK HERRMANN & SOHN
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Mineralwasser, Künstlich und natürlich Brauselimonaden—Citronensprudel

Watch Makers — *Jewellers*
Gold and Silver Ware — *Repairs*
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Established (gegr.) 1875
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F. O. 90c bottle
When Ascalog to this advertisement.
F. O. 75c a bottle
F. O. 60 per flacon
LIMONADE SYROPEN
F. O. 90 per flacon
Tegen Inkoopbon voor eenmaal gratis
F. O. 60 per flacon
Overtoom 71 Phone 81888

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"DUCO SYSTEM"
(Auto spuit inrichting)
"NICE"
Your address for overhauling and repairing your car.
We guarantee our work
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G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Carnegielaan 3 & 5
Tel. 23078 THE HAGUE

NED. KOLEN-GROOTHANDEL
WALDORPSTRAAT 91
Tel. 115531 The Hague Tel. 115531
ALL KINDS OF HIGH CLASS FUEL SUPPLIED
Representative: H. DE HAAS, ASSELSTR. 82

ITALY

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MONITOR
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TEA ROOM
Pastry, confectionery
Specialty of fine cakes
15 Via Tornabuoni

RIFREDI SCHOOL
Luisa Donalici
Via Carlo Bini 21 (Tram 24)
Embroidered Linen, Lingerie

THE
CASA GUIDI WORKSHOPS
(W. HERBERT DURST)
9 PIAZZA SAN FELICE 9
Makers of Leather Work, Jewelry, Silverwork, Embroidered Table Linens, etc.

D. CHIRLI
Artistic Silverware
Souvenirs of Florence
VIA VIGNA NUOVA 8

UGOLINI & TONISSI
Via Calzaioli 9
MEN'S OUTFITTERS
Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Gloves, Stockings and Handkerchiefs.

NORWAY

OSLO

ADELSTEN JENSEN
Torvet 13
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitter

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches.
(Dame-Frisörsalong)
Nedre Slottsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

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Waldemar Thranes gt. 86
IS THE SERVICE STATION FOR YOUR AUTO
Come in or call 70230

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Ladies and Gentlemen
and children of all ages get their equipment in the leading store
Paul U. Bergströms A.B.
Stockholm
Shoes of
KEMBEL'S Handiwork
and other well-known manufactures.
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Hornsgatan 54

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REGERINGSGATAN 4
Established 1832
High Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electro Plate, etc.
Depot and Sole Sale
ROYAL COPENHAGEN CHINA WORKS

"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits
in Scandinavia
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NORRMALMSTORG

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Malthorna
Stockholm
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MILLINERY SHOP
Always Latest Novelties
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1st and 2nd Floor

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BEAUTY SHOP
MANICURE
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SWITZERLAND

BERNE

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BOLLWERK 15

BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE

LAUSANNE

A. ULRICH, Lausanne
Maker-known Watches-Bracelets
Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen
Clocks, Alarms, Regulators

LAUSANNE

STUDIO
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18 ET 18 RUE HALDIMAND, LAUSANNE
Our speciality is "BALLY" High Class Footwear for all the family.

LUCERNE

ADELHEID ROTHENFLUH
Silks & Velvets
Specialty: Forta Silk
Weinmarkt 5, Luzern. Telephone 8.26

Maison Moser
Corsets
Ladies' Underwear
Grendel 23 Tel. 13.48

MÜRREN

TO BE LET
at
MÜRREN, SWITZERLAND
in new house
4 FLATS
WITH EVERY MODERN COMFORT
Apply to Mrs. von Allmen
Sporthouse Montana, Mürren

TO BE LET
in Mürren, Switzerland
the celebrated
WINTER SPORTS PLACE
FURNISHED FLATS IN BEAUTIFUL SWISS CHALET
Every modern comfort.
Apply to Miss Gerlach, Mürren

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ANGLO-SWISS BISCUITS
Le tres grand choix
Biscuits toujours frais
Large assortment, always fresh
ZIMMERMANN S. A.

Mme. LÉON RENAUD
"AUX DOIGTS DE FEE"
Swiss Embroideries
Gobelins. Tapisseries.
SOUS L'HOTEL DU LAC

ST. GALLEN

E. KELLER & CO.
Maker of Gilt Borders and Frames
Portraits and Advertisement Posters Mounted and Framed
Pelmets

BOSENHEIMSTR. 2, ST. GALL 8

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

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stands for quality

Tourists find in our shops a most varied assortment of Chocolates, Biscuits, Cereals and Canned Goods

The Leading Department Store of Berne
KAISER & CO. Berne
Marktgasse—Amthausgasse
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

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T. V. RUEGG- PERRIN
Haircutting. Soft Water Installation
Manicure
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Berne Zürich
The HOUSE FOR CARPETS *and* LINOLEUM

CARPENTRY
and Joinery
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Zimmerplatz: Wylerstrasse, via-a-vis d. alten Waffenfabrik
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Specialty: STAIRCASES
Also Repairs of all kinds.

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Place de la Fusterie

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell finest
WATCHES
and
JEWELRY
Place du Port

MODES
(HATS)
MLLE. J. GARNIER
6 Rue du Rhône

LAUSANNE

A. ULRICH, Lausanne
Maker-known Watches-Bracelets
Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen
Clocks, Alarms, Regulators

LAUSANNE

STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MMES. FERRARI & THIBAUD
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 22.42

AU DOCKS
18 ET 18 RUE HALDIMAND, LAUSANNE
Our speciality is "BALLY" High Class Footwear for all the family.

LUCERNE

ADELHEID ROTHENFLUH
Silks & Velvets
Specialty: Forta Silk
Weinmarkt 5, Luzern. Telephone 8.26

Maison Moser
Corsets
Ladies' Underwear
Grendel 23 Tel. 13.48

MÜRREN

TO BE LET
at
MÜRREN, SWITZERLAND
in new house
4 FLATS
WITH EVERY MODERN COMFORT
Apply to Mrs. von Allmen
Sporthouse Montana, Mürren

TO BE LET
in Mürren, Switzerland
the celebrated
WINTER SPORTS PLACE
FURNISHED FLATS IN BEAUTIFUL SWISS CHALET
Every modern comfort.
Apply to Miss Gerlach, Mürren

NEUCHATEL

ANGLO-SWISS BISCUITS
Le tres grand choix
Biscuits toujours frais
Large assortment, always fresh
ZIMMERMANN S. A.

Mme. LÉON RENAUD
"AUX DOIGTS DE FEE"
Swiss Embroideries
Gobelins. Tapisseries.
SOUS L'HOTEL DU LAC

ST. GALLEN

E. KELLER & CO.
Maker of Gilt Borders and Frames
Portraits and Advertisement Posters Mounted and Framed
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SWITZERLAND

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Expert Cutters and Fitters from the West End, London

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We stock it and will deliver free to your station orders £ 1sc. and over. Ask for price-list.
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Quality + Service Launderers Cleaners & Dyers

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Specialist in
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Merchant Tailor and Outfitter
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Phone 3360 Central

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Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
Yorkshire Relish 1/- and 1/8d per bottle

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Ideal situation, comfortable & up-to-date; constant hot water, central heating; near tram & buses. Apply HERBERT PENNY LIMITED, 45, St. George's St., Cape Town. Phone 6025.

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Electrical Engineers
Lamps—STOVES—Fittings
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Union of South Africa

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Daily Deliveries: Town and Suburbs

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All Repairs Personally Supervised.
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GOWNS and MILLINERY
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"Everything Electrical for the Home"
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"Everything Electrical for the Home"
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SPORTS GOODS
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Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which mean a big saving every time you purchase a pair at the Store.
Only address:
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Sanitary Engineer, General Plumber, Drainer and Gas Fitter.
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Write or phone for a catalogue
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Agents for Duncan, Bayne, Ltd.
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TEA ROOM
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"DERA"
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Permanent Waving Experts
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Phone 2445 Central

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OF ALL KINDS
See L. FRANCK, P. O. Box 837
Phone 4113. 9 Alliance Buildings
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The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago & Coal Dust, Pipe and Flange Joint Compound, "Murrella" Boiler Composition, Graphite for Granolithic, Paint, etc. Consult us re Grinding Requirements.
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Smart and Serviceable Footwear. Foot fitting a speciality. The world's best makes stocked. Good quality Hosiery in all shades.
235 Longmarket St. (Opp. G. P. O.) Ph. 3188

Try in the home:
EUZOL { Baking Powder / Cloddy Ammonia / Salad & Cooking Oil / Sheep Dip
Made in Durban
Manufacturer's Agent—W. Batting, Box 2378

AUSTRALIA

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A. & G. FINLAYSON
Tailors and Mercers
Complete House Furnishers
QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE

Wallace Bishop & Son
Manufacturing Jewellers
Avail yourself of our up-to-date Factory and Methods for Watch and Jewellery Repairs —3 Addresses: Albert Square, Valley Corner and 399 George Street, BRISBANE

BRUNCKHORST BROS.
Men's Boots and Shoes, Hats, Shirts and Underwear. Men's and Boys' Clothing.
Tailoring and Travelling Goods
George St. BRISBANE, near Turbot St.

SEE NEXT PAGE

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

'AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE (Continued)

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HOUSE FURNISHERS
260 GEORGE ST. BRISBANE
One of Brisbane's leading houses for Furniture, Carpets & Linoleums

'Drumborisk'
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Mrs. Carleton & Miss Wright, Proprietresses

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North Melbourne N1.

Bonds Millinery
Under Vice-Regal Patronage
Tel. C. 5998
NOTE NEW ADDRESS:
283 Little Collins St.
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quick...economical...delivery
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SUBURBS, 1/-
Ring F6992 after hours Wr. 1268.
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A.G. OVEREND
Insurance Agent SWORN VALUATOR
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POWER and LIGHTING INSTALLATIONS
ESTIMATES GIVEN
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JW. 2403

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FROCK & CORSET SPECIALISTS
141 Moorabool Street, Geelong Phone 2583
Also at Melbourne
10th floor, The Strand Bldgs., 84 Elizabeth St.
MELB. THURSDAYS ONLY, 11 to 4:30

PLUMBERS
Electricians, Hot Water Engineers
GEO. PITBLADO & SON
482 Toorak Rd. Toorak SE. 2 Tel. Win. 1647
Electrical Appliances Stocked. Westinghouse Electrical Goods obtainable here.

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J.B. GOOCH
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hairdressers
Eugene Permanent Waver
Shingling & Trimming by Male Experts
All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators.
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Estab. 50 Years Phone MA 5563

PHONE F. U. 8031
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SPECIALISTS
All Electrical, Radio, Installation, Repairs, Maintenance.
BRUCE DEER
"Majota," Military Road, Rose Bay

Painter and Paperhanger
General House Repairs
ESTIMATES GIVEN
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CRONULLA
TO LET—Attractive, well-appointed, furnished cottage, ocean views, one minute ocean swimming pool; accommodate seven; electric light and garage. Particulars from MRS. BERRY, Holmleigh, Celia St., Granville, N. S. W.

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We Sell MONITOR BRAND SPICES
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FOR GENERAL DRAPERY

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Commercial Union
Assurance Company, Ltd.
of London
Fire and Marine Funds exceed £51,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

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COMMERCIAL and ARTISTIC
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17A PITT STREET, SYDNEY
Phone: B4661

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

'AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

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Permanent Trustee Co. of N. S. W. Ltd.
has for over 44 years acted as EXECUTORS and TRUSTEES
and offers a trust service that is unattainable by the individual executor. Capital and reserves exceed £1,000,000.
Write for explanatory booklet.
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Gourlay Bros.
Limited
Furniture Warehousemen
Removalists & Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion.
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

GULBRANSEN
The Registering Piano
WORLD'S BEST RADIOS
PHONO-RADIOS
GULBRANSEN—SONORA
MELODON, ZENITH, BOSCH
VOGUE, STROMBERG-CARLSON
E. F. WILKS & CO. Ltd.
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Exclusive and Distinctive Antique Hand Wrought Dress Rings, made in Silver and Solid Gold, set with Real Stones.
Importers of Art Jewelry and Beads.
PEARLS AND BEADS RESTRUNG BY EXPERTS
CHOICE SELECTION OF AUSTRALIAN BLACK OPAL
Watch and Jewellery Repairs
C 18, HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE
Castlereagh St. Level, SYDNEY
JULIAN H. ROSEBERY
Phone MA. 1317

Mrs. Mates
ART MILLINER
IMPORTED MODES
Suite 602, 6th Floor
St. James Building Phone MA 2073
109 Elizabeth Street, Sydney

The HOOVER
It beats—as it sweeps
—as it cleans
See it demonstrated at David Jones, Ltd.
or,
Hoover (Aust) Ltd., Head Office
83 Goulburn Street, SYDNEY
(Telephone MA. 6011)

Borrowman
The Permanent Wave Specialist
ST. JAMES BUILDING
109 ELIZABETH STREET, SYDNEY
Telephones: MA 2733 and MA 2333
Permanent Waving at Its Best

H. A. COYTE
Contractor for
House Renovation and Decoration
Specialist in Lacquer Work
Spray Painting and Paperhanging
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Lindfield Phone J-4385

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Dainty Teas—Home-Made Cakes

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Direct Mail Advertising
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Kemble Building, 9th Floor
Margaret St., Sydney Tel. B5439

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COSMETICS
Individual Colour Harmony
Fred C James / Geo H Anderson
HER MAJESTYS ARCADE - SYDNEY

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
Sheehy Street GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering Castings
M. W. 1278

Millinery and Frocks
Maricanne
17 Loftus St., near Circular Quay, SYDNEY
Large Head Fittings and Renovations.
Tel.: B4142

THE MASCOT TEA ROOMS
FOR LUNCHES AND DINNERS
26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY
Phone B W 6292 Opp. Hardy Bros.

Insure With an Australian Company
THE VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
33 Pitt Street, Sydney

NOCK & KIRBY'S
188-194 George Street, Sydney
All General Hardware, Soft Furnishings, Tools of Trade
"Sydney's Specialty Hardware Store"

'AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
(The Senior Store)

for Everything
ANTHONY HORDERN & SONS, LTD., SYDNEY

ANGUS & ROBERTSON
Limited
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS
LIBRARIANS
The Sydney Book Club, Australia's leading circulating library. Terms and catalogue on application.
89 Castlereagh St., Sydney

MAKE OUR RESTAURANT YOUR RENDEZVOUS FOR MORNING AND AFTERNOON TEAS, LUNCHEONS, ETC.
Hordern Brothers
GENERAL DRAPERS
Pitt and George Streets, Sydney

CAMERON & NEWMAN'S
Sedan Service Car
SYDNEY to GULGONG

via Katoomba, Lithgow, Mudgee, & intervening towns.
Leaves Sydney every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8:30 a. m.
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Branches—Market St., Oxford St.
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Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

Established 1887
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TAILOR
and COSTUME MAKER
Gray's Inn Chambers, 134 King St.
Corner King and Castlereagh St.
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Sydney's Leading Florists
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SEARLS Ltd., 104 King St., Sydney

Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
The Oldest Jewellery House in Sydney
23 and 25 HUNTER STREET
Our comprehensive stock includes a beautiful collection of Black Opals and other Australian Gems

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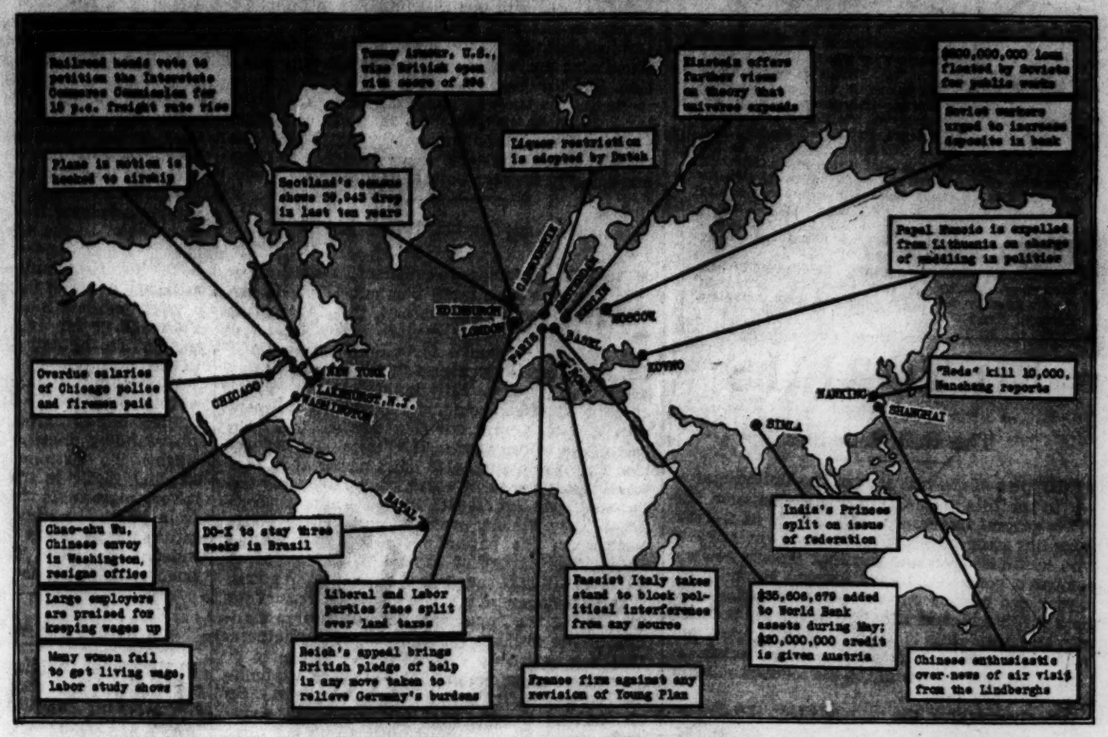
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Railroad heads vote to petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for 15 p.c. freight rate rise
Penny Arcuer, U.S., wins British open with score of 294
Einstein offers further views on theory that universe expands
$600,000,000 loan floated by Soviets for public works
Soviet workers urged to increase deposits in bank
Plane in motion is hooked to airship
Scotland's census shows 39,945 drop in last ten years
Liquor restriction is adopted by Dutch
Papal Nuncio is expelled from Lithuania on charge of meddling in politics
MOSCOW
KOVNO
Overdue salaries of Chicago police and firemen paid
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON, D.C.
"Reds" kill 10,000, Nanking Reports
NANKING
SHANGHAI
SIMLA
Chao-chu Tu, Chinese envoy in Washington, resigns office
DO-X to stay three weeks in Brazil
India's Princes split on issue of federation
Large employers are praised for keeping wages up
Liberal and Labor parties face split over land taxes
Fascist Italy takes stand to block political interference from any source
$35,606,679 added to World Bank assets during May; $20,000,000 credit is given Austria
Many women fail to get living wage, labor study shows
Reich's appeal brings British pledge of help in any move taken to relieve Germany's burdens
France firm against any revision of Young Plan
Chinese enthusiastic over news of air visit from the Lindberghs

All Nature

Columbine

TWENTY-FIVE species of columbine, with a wide range of coloring, grow wild in North America; besides several varieties that have been naturalised from Europe and Asia, and have escaped from cultivated gardens, particularly in the northeast.

Perhaps the most familiar wild form is bright red, usually tinged with yellow with a bright golden center. This columbine blossoms from April until July, according to its situation, which may be almost anywhere on rocky hillsides or sloping banks of water courses east of the Rockies. The mountain form appears slightly smaller and is of a deeper red.

The five petals are shaped like tiny cones that taper to points with rounded tips that contain the nectar so much sought after by moths, butterflies and hummingbirds. Bees also know where it is secreted and some pierce the tube and rob the nectary, without paying tribute for the treat provided by carrying pollen from flower to flower.

Colorado has adopted the large, long-spurred blue, or lavender-and-white, blossom of the western wild columbine as the state flower, as it grew there in great profusion until despoilers reduced it to a fate similar to that which has befallen the trailing arbutus in Massachusetts.

Columbine flowers are so heavy that the frail, slender stalks cannot hold them upright—so the heads droop until they are actually turned upside down. Although they nod with every breeze that passes by, the flowers are protected from rain which might dilute the nectar. A bank of the foliage alone is beautiful in itself, the three-part leaves being delicately scalloped.

So general is the distribution of this beautiful plant, and such a favorite with all—from never becoming a troublesome weed, as many wild flowers may—it has been seriously considered as a national floral emblem for the United States.

A Word a Day

Cosmogony

Pronounced *kos-mog'-o-ny*, with first and second *o* as in odd, third as in *obey*, *y* as in fancy.

Our study of this word carries us back to the Greek κοσμογονία (kosmogonia), "origin of the world," compounded of κόσμος (kosmos), "the world," and -γονια (gonia), "a begetting."

We use "cosmogony" in the sense of "the coming into being of the world or universe"; we also apply it to a theory or account of the origination of the universe, and to such theories considered as a department of knowledge. Do not confuse the word with "cosmology," the science that treats of the nature of the world and material things, nor with "cosmography," the science treating of the several parts of the world, their laws and relations.

Example: "Evil was excluded from the divine cosmogony."

Notes and Queries

Boston (note)—Not *Bahs'-tun* or *Baus'-tun*. The first vowel takes a medial sound between the *o* in odd and the *o* in orb—that is, as in soft, broth, cloth.

A Quotation for Today

OUR great thoughts, our great affections, the truths of our life, never leave us.—THACKERAY.

The Mail Bag

Vincennes, Indiana

Dear Editor:

In Vincennes we are celebrating the 151st anniversary of George Rogers Clark's capture of this town in Revolutionary days, and a large memorial to Clark is being erected. There are many other interesting historical spots around here. We live out in the country where there is plenty of riding, swimming, hiking and camping.

I am a boy 15 years old and am interested in dramatics, aviation, fossils, coin and stamp collections. I have written to several Mail Baggers and I should like to establish correspondence with all the continents and hope especially that boys in Africa and South America or any other foreign lands will answer this letter.

Huber F. S.

Parma, Ohio

Dear Editor:

For some time I have been interested in collecting photos and find it very interesting. At present our family is interested in fish. We have a number of different kinds, such as swordtails, fantails, paradise and speckled weatherfish, all of which are tropical. We also have numerous goldfish, snails and shells. The weatherfish is very queer-looking, with a long bill with which he burrows in the sand. When the weather is stormy he makes regular whirlwinds of the sand, rolling up the water, but when it is nice weather he is calm and lies in the sun. We intend to get a great many more specimens of the weatherfish. We now have six aquariums, each having a number of species.

I wonder if I could get at least one correspondent in every country. I should particularly enjoy hearing from England, France or Germany. I am 16 years old, and have gone to Third Church of Christ, Scientist, ever since I was 3 years old. I hope many girls of my age will write to me. I promise to answer all letters.

Betty R.

Tacoma, Washington

Dear Editor:

Another plea for pen-friends! I should like very much to receive letters from Oakland, California. Last summer I had the opportunity of traveling through Oregon, California and Mexico, and when I came home I decided that I should like to have pen-pals in California, so here I am. Letters may be in English, German, Spanish or Swedish.

Tacoma, Washington, is a very beautiful city. It is called the "Lumber Capital of America."

I am interested in collecting stamps, postcards, coins and pressed flowers. I like music, especially the violin and clarinet.

Nugget (my cat) sends his best wishes to all the Mail Baggers.

Margaret C.

Stamford, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

For some time I have been a reader of the Monitor and many times have wished to write in for correspondents but lacked the courage until now, so with these lines I trust my hopes will be realized.

My hobby is corresponding and since I have started this very interesting pastime the results have been rather unusual in that I have gathered a fine collection of foreign newspapers, stamps, and post cards. My writing has acquainted me with young people in Egypt, India, South Africa, Australia, Riga, Latvia, Porto Rico, New Zealand, Alaska, and other places.

Knowing that there are many young people among the "over 20's" who would be interested in hearing some real facts about other lands, I ask if I might have the pleasure of receiving letters from them. I am also a lover of classical music. The organ is my favorite instrument and my inspiration. I am also an animal lover and enjoy country life—one of nature's priceless glories.

I am quite sure that amongst the large number of Monitor readers there are some who would welcome the writing friendship of a quiet chap like myself, and if so I hope they will write to me. Every letter will be acknowledged, whether the writer be a local or foreign correspondent.

Thanking you in advance for any reply I may receive and wishing the Monitor every success.

William R. B.

Oneonta, New York

Dear Editor:

Although I have read the Mail Bag for some time, this is my first letter to you. I should be very thankful to you if you would publish my letter or name so that I might get some pen-friends. I am 14 years old and am a freshman in high school. I should like especially to hear from someone in California, although I will gladly answer any others that I may receive. I am especially interested in flowers, music, drama, and photography.

The city in which I live is called "the City of Hills." There are hills surrounding us, which are covered with beautiful forests. This summer I plan to photograph some of the wild flowers in this vicinity. I intend to become a florist, so this work is especially interesting to me. I also am interested in puppets. I promise to answer all the letters that I may receive.

Walter N.

The following would like to receive letters:

For Girls

Carol P. (11), Adrian, Mich.—Especially from Spain, Japan, Porto Rico, Ireland and Norway.

Lucille M. (12), Hawthorne, Calif.—Especially from Oregon.

Marie N. (12), Chicago, Ill.—Belongs to Campfire Girls. Collecting stamps, postmarks and curios.

Phyllis B. (14), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from England. Exchange postcards, stamps and pictures.

Marions A. (14), Hastings, Neb.—Especially from abroad; collecting postmarks.

Dorothy H. (15), Chicago, Ill. Especially from Spain, France, Greece, China and Japan.

Herta S. (15), Honow, Berlin, Germany.—From America. Correspond in German, French or English.

Patricia D. (16), Mercer Island, Wash.

Islands Puzzle

Five prominent islands of the world are represented. Can you name them?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Zigzag Puzzle: Graduation.

Odds and Ends

Salt From the Sea

Salt is obtained in commercial quantities on the shores of San Francisco Bay; a deposit an inch deep yields 100 tons to the acre.

Values Increase for Old Dobbin

Despite the increased use of motorcars and tractors, the average price for horses has increased from $64 to $70 a head in the last eight years.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Boy and a Dog

Berkeley, Calif.

WHILE sitting at the window, watching the children going to school, the writer noticed a small dog following a boy, and keeping very close to his heels. The boy did not at first seem to notice the dog, but was talking very earnestly to his playmates.

Suddenly the boy stopped and said a few words to the dog, and then started to join his friends again. The dog did not follow but stood still, with that expression of disappointment which only a drooping tail can express.

The boy was now out of the writer's sight, but the rising of the dog's tail indicated that something was happening; it was the return of the master of the dog. He stooped down, gave the dog a few friendly strokes, took a piece of candy from his mouth, bit off a portion, and gave it to the dog. The candy disappeared in one gulp, indicating the smallness of the piece; probably all that the boy had. The dog, without the slighest hesitation or word from the boy, turned on his homeward way, and the boy ran to catch up to his school mates.

And the words came to the writer, "The smallest good deed is better than the grandest intentions."

What They Say

Amen!

"I am fervently in favor of silent banquets."—*Ambassador Dawes.*

Contradiction

"The spirit of contradiction in fashion is almost a law—women wear furs in midsummer and straw hats in February."—*Paul Poiret, French stylist.*

Cause

"Had the employers of past generations dealt fairly with men there would have been no trade unions."—*Stanley Baldwin.*

Success

"The day of individual success is not over. There are a thousand chances where there was one in my day."—*Henry Ford.*

Expert Testimony

"No one sings in opera; you just make loud sounds."—*Amelita Galli-Curci.*

Lighter Vein

Modern Cinderella

Little Mary was attending her first party, and the hostess noticed that she did not play with the other children, but stood looking out the window.

The child was asked to come and play, but she replied sweetly, "I am watching for the prince, thank you."

Free Oil?

What we like about the filling station attendant is that his politeness is the real thing. Nothing careless or artificial about it.

A Kansas City woman drove into a station the other day and announced that she had only 40 cents and wanted it all in gasoline. After dealing out the 40 cents' worth of gas, the attendant wiped off the windshield, filled the radiator, and then said, "Shall I check the oil, madam?"—*Kansas City Star.*

You Know the Type?

Wife (in an ominous whisper in hotel dining room): "Henry, dear, please don't talk so loud; the people at the next table are yawning."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Rail Rate Plea

THE plea of the railroads of the United States to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a general increase of 15 per cent in freight rates has strong arguments in its favor. Anyone who scrutinizes railroad earnings reports now as compared with the already lowered revenues of a year ago cannot but recognize that the carriers are in a serious situation under the present rate structure. This is due partly to competition by motortrucks and other substitute forms of transportation, but mainly to the reduced volume of general business.

Broadly speaking, the railroads face the necessity either of obtaining more money or paying lower wages. Many of them already have cut dividends. Receiverships are not a desirable solution for any business problem. Remarkable economies in operation have been made in recent years. And at the same time the speed and reliability of freight service have been so improved that shippers may offer less opposition to the rate increase than otherwise might be the case, since they do not wish to jeopardize service.

The railroad presidents have done well to seek relief first in the direction of rates rather than of wages. A sympathetic decision from the Interstate Commerce Commission would have a reassuring effect generally in enabling the railways to maintain wage standards. Nor would the railroad workers' unions be the sole beneficiaries, for with their finances safeguarded the railroads could go forward with improvements and maintenance work which would give employment to many unorganized branches of labor and to the railway equipment industries.

The proposal to ask rate increases began among the eastern railroads with reference only to certain classes of freight. Now the western and southern rail executives have decided to make it unanimous and to include all rates. Even so, the upward revision, if granted, will hardly be a horizontal one, for it is recognized that adjustments must be made for many kinds of goods lest the increase drive the shippers away from the railroads to the motortrucks.

Where increases can be laid without alienating traffic is the delicate question for railroad traffic managers to decide; and they might consider at the same time whether there are fields in which lower rates would foster a larger volume of traffic.

Many, of course, will reason that if rates are to be established which will yield $400,000,000 a year more revenue, this sum must in the last analysis come out of the pockets of consumers in the prices they pay for goods. That is true, but there is a strong probability that to withhold this relief would cost the nation a great deal more in the long run through the inconvenience of a run-down transportation system, through the rehabilitation of it and through delayed business recovery.

In fact, the appeal of the railroads may do a useful service in bringing forcibly to public attention the fact that if other carriers enjoying privileges which amount almost to a public subsidy take away too much of the railroads' business, the public will have to make up the difference on those numerous essential commodities for which only the railroads can offer satisfactory transportation. Whether the motortrucks are paying their share of the costs of the highways and the barges their share of the cost of waterways is, of course, a moot question. But railroads the nation must have—not because money is invested in them or because men have jobs on them, but because virtually everyone in some way needs their service.

Canada Prepared to Pay

THERE is a certain stability of character about the Canadian people which is to be seen in the general attitude of the country toward this year's budget statement. It has been found necessary to increase federal taxes to balance the budget. The Government's expenditure during the last fiscal year, which ended with the close of March, exceeded revenue by $75,244,973. Canadian taxpayers appreciate the necessity of keeping the national debt within bounds. Hence there is general acceptance of the Government's policy to curtail expenditure wherever possible, so that another deficit may be avoided without heavily increasing taxation.

It is estimated that the Government's expenditure during the current fiscal year will be about $410,000,000. With revenue from customs duties and income tax declining, new taxes have been introduced to bring revenue up to about $403,000,000. It is hoped that, with improving trade, national income will equal outgo; but, in any case, Canada is looking forward without apprehension to the maintenance of fiscal stability.

When the Prime Minister, Mr. Bennett, acting also as Finance Minister, brought down the budget on June 1, he could invite Parliament to view with satisfaction the recent response of Canadian bondholders to the biggest financial transaction ever undertaken by the Dominion. In the years immediately ahead, up to 1934, Canadian war bonds to the amount of more than $1,000,000,000 are maturing. The Government decided to arrange a conversion loan, asking bondholders to exchange the maturing bonds for new Canadian bonds at a substantially lower rate of interest. The Finance Minister asked only for $250,000,000 in this first conversion loan issue. The bondholders responded by taking $639,816,500.

This evidence of public confidence in Canada's ability to pay may well be encouraging to the Government. Naturally, there will be no enthusiasm over the budget measures to increase taxation. But the people of Canada believe strongly in paying as they go along. At this time when taxes seem to be going up in most countries, Canadian observers appreciate that there are reasons to look forward with confidence to Canada's ability to make both ends meet.

Getting Around the Tariff

ECONOMIC forces are sufficiently persistent to overflow even tariff barriers. If goods are not allowed to go abroad, then a creditor nation will export its capital. Take American relations with Canada, for example. New tariff legislation in the Dominion starting last September is making practically impossible the import of many American commodities. What will American manufacturers do? The answer has been given even before most of the duties have become law. They are planning to build new branch factories inside the tariff wall in order to supply the Canadian population with the same kind of goods which they almost prohibit when these goods come from the parent factory in the United States. The export of capital in the shape of factories will take the place of the export of goods.

The development furnishes another reason for considering the important place of foreign markets in the disposal of American manufactures. This has long been evident from the course of American foreign trade. Finished goods are bulking larger year by year in the total exports. Up till the war, exports were preponderantly foodstuffs, materials and semimanufactures, but since the war the ratio of finished goods has advanced to a record last year of over 50 per cent. This proportion is destined to grow sharply in the next few years, as the American Government is trying to persuade the American farmer to withdraw altogether from the export market so that farm legislation may give the relief which dependence on world markets is constantly offsetting.

Several years ago Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, stated that the ratio of American production consumed abroad spelled the difference between profit and loss in many lines of American industry. Not many people took him seriously because until 1929 there was a fairly widespread belief that the buying power of the home market for such commodities as automobiles and radios was inexhaustible. It is only in comparatively recent months that manufacturers have been vying with each other in declaring their conviction that American industry must look abroad for its best chances of expansion.

If the goods are shut out, then they will be made inside the market country. The process has been under way for some years. An estimate published by the United States Department of Commerce last year put the total value of these branch plants abroad at no less than $7,500,000,000, or about half of the valuation of the foreign bonds held by American citizens.

Of all the countries which have American branch factories, none is so important as Canada. In that country American direct investments, as these interests are called, are computed at $2,000,000,000. And since the Commerce Department's estimate was published, according to Premier Bennett, more than seventy factories have been erected on Canadian soil, as a result of the tariff legislation which began to come into force last September, and further developments of the same kind are reported daily.

The movement is likely to be beneficial to Canada in aiding its program of industrial development. Whether the creation of little Americas in other countries enjoying industrial maturity is regarded as beneficial is not so evident. Nor is it pleasing to American labor to find American capital creating employment opportunities in other countries when jobs are so much fewer than applicants in the United States. No substitute, in short, is likely to take the place of more freedom in international trade as a promoter of good relations abroad and good feeling at home.

What Is "a Moderate Wet"?

RETURNING to national politics, in which he was an eminent figure during the Wilson Administration, Col. Edward M. House announces that he will advocate the nomination of Governor Roosevelt of New York for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket. Evidently recognizing that the issue of prohibition is one not to be ignored, even though economic issues may assume great prominence in the next campaign, Colonel House describes his candidate as holding wet views of a sort that make him "the only wet that will be politically acceptable to the drys," and says of himself that he is "a moderate wet." These contributions to the terminology of the prohibition debate necessarily suggest the questions, What is a "moderate wet"? and how wet can a candidate be and still remain "politically acceptable" to the drys?

The Eighteenth Amendment, and the Volstead Act which gives it effect, are simple and understandable. Both have been repeatedly upheld by the United States Supreme Court against attacks on every possible flaw or inconsistency in their language. Neither one prohibits the drinking of alcoholic beverages. And perhaps it may be that we shall have to accept as a definition of a moderate wet one who drinks moderately of such fluids. Yet even that definition is subject to criticism. It depends very largely upon how the beverage consumed is obtained as to whether its consumption is lawful. For the act prohibits the manufacture or transportation of vinous or alcoholic liquor, or even its possession unless it was obtained prior to the passage of the law. The burden of proof as to the legality of possession rests upon the possessor. So that an individual who uses such liquors is a violator of the law if he has purchased them at any time from the pestilential bootleggers who infest society. And it would seem to be axiomatic that anyone who systematically violates a law, an integral part of the Constitution, can hardly be called moderate. A moderately law-abiding citizen is about as admirable as a moderately good egg.

And as to the position of Governor Roosevelt, the Governor's record began when he put in nomination for the Presidency at Houston the leader of the wet forces in the United States, Gov. Alfred E. Smith, and supported him vigorously for election, even though that candidate repudiated the moderately dry plank adopted by the convention. Mr. Roosevelt continued his record when in a letter to Senator Robert F. Wagner he urged the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the substitution of one which would leave to the states control of the sale of liquor within their borders, a resurrection of the dispensary plan long ago discredited in South Carolina. Against this record those who think he might prove, as Colonel House expresses it, "politically acceptable" to the drys, can cite only his action in opposing the endeavor of Mr. Raskob to secure from the Democratic National Committee an advocacy of a wet policy for that party. This, as a mere political maneuver on the part of New York's Governor, is a very insufficient offset to the services he had prior to that time rendered to the liquor forces.

Very many people deeply interested in politics will be glad to see Colonel House once again interest himself in political activity. He was, notwithstanding inevitable criticisms and antagonisms, an extremely useful, although self-effacing, factor in the Wilson Administration. It is very regrettable that his prolonged abstention from political activity should have led him to return to the arena holding such eccentric and indefensible views as to what constitutes an honorable and patriotic attitude on prohibition.

Hope for the Coal Industry

THE latest publication of the International Labor Office shows that slowly but almost certainly conditions are coming into being which will render possible a solution of the problem confronting the world's coal industries, and has special significance in view of reports that a cartel is being negotiated between English and German mine-owners.

The problem arises from the fact that the world's potential capacity for producing coal is immensely larger than the demand it has to satisfy. There is scarcely a great coal field in any country which, if demand suddenly increased, could not multiply its productivity enormously and immediately. This was made evident in 1926, when, owing to industrial disputes, British productivity declined by 119,000,000 tons. But other countries made good the deficiency to such an extent that world production dropped by only 2,300,000 tons.

Were the demand for coal similarly elastic, no difficulty would arise. But demand remains almost stationary. Such conditions call out [illegible] for international regulation of the industry. Otherwise there follow a wild struggle for markets, ruinous competition, cutting of wages, lengthening of hours, falling prices, and unemployment and industrial dislocation. In 1929 the Economic Committee of the League of Nations urged that international agreements concerning [illegible] and markets should be drawn up [illegible] coal-producing nations, but [illegible] any such agreements would [illegible] the various coal fields differed [illegible] of hours worked and the wages [illegible]

This is where the International [illegible] last report introduces a ray of hope into the situation. Conditions as regards wages are showing a gradual tendency throughout Europe to equalize themselves. In 1929, for example, the last year for which figures are available, the average Ruhr worker, so far as remuneration was concerned, was pretty well on a par with the British miner, who has long been the best paid in the Old World. Similarly in other European countries, the gaps between their wage rates and those of Britain have begun to close. France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia and Poland are each approximating more closely the rates of wages current in [illegible] thus paying the way toward a situation wherein a comprehensive international agreement can be accomplished.

A Shortage of Icebergs

IT TAKES quite a bit of water to make a sizable iceberg. No one who has seen one of these floating samples of the arctic zone would take issue with this statement. One ordinary iceberg carries around enough congealed moisture to irrigate a ten-acre farm all summer. Coast guard craft which annually proceed to the nesting grounds of the icebergs for the purpose of warning shipping of their proximity to steamer lanes have found a scarcity of them this year. Icebergographers say the situation is without precedent.

Not in a great many years has there been anything like the present shortage of icebergs in the north Atlantic. Last year 440 of these gorgeous spectacles of the sea were reported in the areas of sea travel, but this year only two little tramp bergs were located and so far away from steamship lanes as to make it unnecessary even to tie cowbells around their necks.

The depression in iceberg production has no connection with the low price of silver, the mechanization of industry, nor electric refrigeration. The underproduction, some authorities declare, has been due to nothing else than a shortage of raw material. In other words, the drought that failed to water the crops of a large area of the United States also withheld from the iceberg laboratories of the coast of Labrador and to the north the principal ingredient of their finished product. And now the complaints of disappointed tourists may prompt the steamship companies to arrange for a few synthetic bergs that may be anchored off the ship lanes as a permanent attraction.

Editorial Notes

In this present-day vogue for color, Gelett Burgess probably would not have written that famous little poem which begins:

I never saw a Purple Cow,
I never hope to see one.

"From soup to nuts" seems to be reversed now that peanut soup is listed on the menus of several Jacksonville (Fla.) hotels and restaurants.

A special "Peace Day" is being discussed in England, but why not make every day a peace day?

France's Presidential Precepts

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

FRANCE'S new President, Paul Doumer, who takes office today, is very little known abroad. In France itself he is not so well known as a dozen other men who might be mentioned. In order to be chosen President it is not necessary that a Frenchman should be well known either abroad or in the country; it is only necessary that he should be known in Parliamentary circles. For it is Parliament—Chamber and Senate united—which alone decides who shall be President of the Republic for a period of seven years.

In Parliament, Paul Doumer has long been conspicuous. Over forty years ago he was marked out as one of the serious workers. He took pains to inform himself on many subjects, and he spoke with authority. He could draw up a good report, accurate and illuminating. In short, he had precisely the qualities appreciated in Parliament.

His Governor-Generalship of Indo-China was noteworthy for extensive reform, sound administration, and personal dignity. His Presidency of the Chamber further demonstrated his industriousness and conscientiousness. As Minister he was rigidly economical and unquestionably competent. Finally, as President of the Senate he carried himself with a certain grave simplicity that particularly appeals to the French.

* * *

M. Doumer has not perhaps the jovial smile of the retiring President, Gaston Doumergue. Many years ago Lord Northcliffe said to a reporter: "It is no good telling us of King Alfonso's smile—that is not news. If you can tell us that he did not smile that will be news." With such a text one might be tempted to make some obvious remarks on the conception of news which prefers a frown to a smile; but the digression must be avoided. The present point is that all rulers, whether presidents or kings, are expected to smile.

M. Doumergue was popular because of his smile. M. Doumer smiles with more difficulty. He wears a sober, but not a somber, air. He has not the bonhomie of his predecessor, but he is nevertheless good-humored. In reality M. Doumer is the perfect type of serious Frenchman. At five o'clock in the morning he is at his desk. In his old-fashioned way he writes his letters himself. He carefully reads every document that is submitted to him.

Later in the morning, after breakfast, it has been his habit to descend to the public rooms of the Petit Luxembourg, which he has inhabited, and to work in his cabinet with his secretaries. The news of the whole world is passed in review. The rest of the morning is devoted to visitors; and after a simple repast M. Doumer, when he is not presiding, again works with his assistants until the evening.

In the evenings M. Doumer seldom goes out. The theater has had no attraction for him; he has always avoided receptions. He reads a good deal, particularly history.

It would appear, therefore, that M. Doumer is remarkably austere, and indeed the legend of his austerity has begun to circulate. Yet, if a personal testimony be permitted, it has happened to me to lunch in his company, and I have found his conversation varied and agreeable, full of [illegible] wit, and by no means [illegible]

Mme. Doumer has been the good [illegible] wives. She has [illegible] to play a part in the public life of the President, she is assured, but makes no secret of her preference for the family [illegible]

[illegible] was the first Londoner to [illegible] dence of the President of the Republic, [illegible] appeared in the streets of her district. She would even walk out by the front door, but chose the way of the garden, in order not to attract attention to herself. She has brought up a family of seven; four sons were killed in the war. For them [illegible] Paul Doumer wrote a book. One chapter, entitled "Precepts and Counsels," gives an excellent idea of the French bourgeois. If Paul Doumer had wished to paint the portrait of himself, he could hardly have succeeded better. He told his sons to do their duty, to be brave, physically and morally, to act, to be laborious, to be disciplined, and to safeguard the dignity of their lives. "Do not hesitate to show respect to things and persons which are respectable."

"Love truth," he continued; "be in everything true, simple, and natural. Be sincere and frank, loyal and upright. Be moderate, discreet, reserved, modest."

* * *

It would seem impossible to depict the ideals of M. Doumer in clearer language. To say that he has always, at all times, satisfied his ideals would doubtless be accounted base flattery; but it is much to know what virtues a man esteems most. When the President tells his sons to be orderly, and to apply themselves to their task, to be sober and frugal, to be courteous and amiable, we know that he has set these precepts before himself. And when he says, "Be good, benevolent, fraternal; jealously defend your liberty, and respect the liberty of others; be tolerant, firmly keep your beliefs, but admit that others may have different beliefs, and neither do nor say anything that can wound the beliefs of others; form your intelligence by study; direct and regulate your imagination"—when he says these things we know that he is revealing the counsels by which he has walked.

There is another section which concerns the family. It is, in every word, French. Not the French of the caricatures; not the frivolous French that too many foreigners too often find. Unless one knows the bourgeois French one knows nothing about France; and for the bourgeois French the family is the basis of society. We find Paul Doumer insisting that his sons shall honor their parents; that the family, to the remotest cousin, shall rest united by ties of affection; that the qualities and virtues which are to be found only around the family hearth shall be particularly treasured.

It is likewise characteristic of the methodical, prudent bourgeois Frenchman that, leaving nothing to inclination or to what is called chance, he should lay down rules for marriage "Let reason, as well as love, direct you in the choice of your companion. Look for rectitude, goodness, and moral health. . . . Work for your family; provide it with a material life as comfortable as you can, but above all give it a beautiful and noble moral life." And here is a phrase which is indeed French, and could, I suppose, hardly be written by anybody but a Frenchman: "Open your house to intimate and sure friends, but open it only to them."

* * *

It would be interesting, not only as helping toward an understanding of M. Doumer, but as helping toward an understanding of the solid middle class of France which he has come to represent so fittingly, to examine in detail his political precepts. He is, of course, a loyal republican, with all the civic virtues—love of country, care of the public interest, respect for laws, attachment to liberty, fraternity, equality and fraternity.

It is also his remark that while in a democracy everybody has equal rights, there is no equality of duty; and that superiority of intelligence, of knowledge, of fortune, imposes higher and greater duties. Now that M. Doumer is President, he will certainly remember his counsel: "Use your authority that laws equal for all be voted, and that they be equitably applied by an independent and honest magistrature, by an impartial administration, attached to the public welfare, and free from the influence of parties."

Since it has been foolishly suggested that Paul Doumer as President means that France is not so anxious of peace as it would have been were Aristide Briand President, a passage relating to war, written as long ago as 1905, by Paul Doumer, is worth quoting: "Consider war as an evil from which you must endeavor to preserve your country. Avoid it. Detest it. But do not fear it. Know that, in order to preserve peace, a great people must be strong, active, energetic and valiant."

One may consider the maxims of Paul Doumer as excellent or as poor; but, since Benjamin Franklin wrote, no maxims have been more curiously revelatory of their author.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Prohibition and the Virgin Islands

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You may be interested to know that Capt. Waldo Evans, former Governor of the Virgin Islands, who is not personally in favor of prohibition, stated, in an address on May 4 to the passengers aboard the M. S. Amerika, that prohibition was in no way responsible for the serious condition of depression existing in the islands.

Denatured bay rum, made according to a formula supplied by the United States Government, was being produced in larger quantities than ever before. The market price of beverage rum had fallen so low that it did not pay to produce it, but the manufacturers were now making denatured alcohol and finding a market for it.

The depression, he said, was due to a combination of circumstances. St. Croix was agricultural, largely sugar producing, and the sugar situation, together with the financial failure of the large sugar company of the island, had been the principal cause of the trouble there.

St. Thomas had always depended mostly on shipping and port activities for its revenue. It had the best harbor in the West Indies and had been a busy port of call for generations. Ships called there for instructions, coal and supplies.

Radio had made it unnecessary for ships to call for instructions. The rapid change of fuel from coal to oil had greatly increased the cruising radius of ships and made it possible for many ships to pass the Islands without stopping. Thus the port's business had greatly decreased, and the raising of cattle—the islands' only farming pursuit—had suffered for the same cause.

H. R. HARRIS.

(Read and approved) W. EVANS.

London, Eng.

"Keep Wages Up"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An editorial, "Keep Wages Up," in The Christian Science Monitor of April 8, and news article, "Pay Cut Plan Decried in Middle West," April 10, were of special interest to me. Wage reduction will not solve the present problem of readjustment. At present agitators are going among the laboring class seeking to influence them to commit destructive acts because of wage reduction and unemployment.

Few employers realize the insidious influences at work upon employees. It would be helpful if all employers could have an inside glimpse of their employees' homes and see how their wages are spent.

I have many opportunities of hearing what men have to say about part-time employment, unemployment and wage reduction. Perhaps a few of these remarks will interest employers:

"Low wages and part-time employment have decreased my buying power."

"I am getting deeper and deeper in debt."

"Trained workers are gradually being eliminated because of lack of funds to pay for higher education."

"Morals are being undermined by lessening men's pride in their homes and children, until they have that 'I don't care' or 'What's the use?' attitude."

"Leads to dependence on charity."

"Leads to dishonesty and crime."

"I must borrow money if I keep my three children in school. I cannot support a family of six on $55 a month. Before the cut I worked full time and made $135 a month."

"I am not doing as good work since my wages were cut, not because I do not want to, but because it has taken away my interest and enthusiasm."

Some of the men employed in the oil fields live miles from town and schools, have no telephone or mail service, and consequently try to own cars and radios to keep in touch with the world. Among graduates from the high school here this year is one girl, with a perfect record of attendance for the year, who has driven thirty-six miles daily from an oil lease for almost four years, and whose tuition was $400. Are not good wages necessary when so much effort is required to keep children in school? The owners of this lease are among those who have not cut wages, and who realize good wages are necessary if good work is expected.

Employees of such companies will not be found among those listening to the evil suggestions that are now being circulated because of unemployment and wage reduction.

Okmulgee, Okla. MRS. ANNA M. HALLMAN.

Leif Erikson's Name

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Quite a number of writers in the American press make the error of writing Lief Erikson instead of Leif Erikson. With a knowledge of the meaning of Leif, as a word, the error will not be made.

All old Norse and Anglo-Saxon names had some literal meaning. The word "leif" meant remnant-inheritance and in personified sense survivor or descendant. Laf in Anglo-Saxon meant about the same.

Leif is not etymologically related to the English word "lief." The English verb "leave," however, comes from the old Norse verb "leifa" and the Anglo-Saxon verb "lyfan"—to leave.

Erik is the present Norse (Scandinavian) form of the old name Eirikr. "Ei" is an adverb meaning "always"—for ever; "rikr" is an adjective meaning "rich-mighty." The personified sense of "Erik" is "the ever rich and mighty." Erikson is the patronymic of Erik. The generally recognized spelling of the name in the Scandinavian-American press is Erikson. The letter "k" being foreign to the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, the name Erik was spelled Eric in that branch of the north Teutonic group of tongues.

Chicago, Ill. OLAF RAY.

The Wage Standard

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In discussing the maintenance of the wage scale in the present business depression, the fact that there is a "law of wages" seems to be ignored. This law is as certain as the law of gravity. Briefly, the law of wages is: "The standard wage of any country or locality is the actual wage or living obtainable from the application of labor to the cheapest land available."

This law, like that of supply and demand, may be temporarily set aside or suspended by artificial means, like the tariff, labor unions, business combinations, commodity corners, etc. But in the long run it will prevail. It is as useless to try to "peg" the price of labor as to try to peg the price of wheat.

Labor was first applied to land, and all other forms of labor are but developments or modifications of that, and rest on that base. Either the wages of the farmer will be raised or those of the industrial worker will be depressed; they must inevitably seek a level

LEWIS P. LINCOLN.

Providence, R. I.